Wm. McKinley at Chicago, July 4, 1895: "The hope of the Republic is in a citizenship that is faithful to home and family and devotedly loyal to country."

The Freeman

And Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hand

A National Illustrated Colored Newspaper

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THE NATION'S CHOICE

Wm. McKinley, of Ohio, the Peerless Campaigner, for President!

HIS CAREER IN CONGRESS.

THE BEST INTEREST OF THE PARTY AND COUNTRY DEMANDS HIS NOMINATION AND ELECTION.

A Brave Soldier and Sincere Politician.

A Fitting Tribute as a Reward for Good Services Rendered—His First Political Speech in Favor of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which Gave the Negro his Right to Suffrage—A Fearless Governor—What he is at Home and Abroad.

AS A SOLDIER.

William McKinley was born on Jan. 29, 1843, at Niles, Trumbull county, O., where his father was interested in one of the early iron furnaces of that section. He was educated in the common schools and at the Poland Academy, and in 1860, at the age of seventeen, entered Allegheny College. Taking sick early in the term, he returned home, and that winter, following the example of so many great Americans, taught a country school near Poland. His duties ended in April, 1861, and it was his intention to go back to Allegheny College that fall. But while this young country boy had been teaching his little school great and portentous events were transpiring. Secession was trying to dismember the Union. Armed treason stalked through the South. The young teacher had scarcely laid aside his books when the roll of Sumter's guns summoned the people to arms. A new school opened its doors to the youth of the North—the grim school of war.

Abraham Lincoln called for soldiers to defend the Union and the flag. Ohio's response was a ready one. In June the Twenty-third regiment of Ohio Volunteers was organized at Columbus. The first Colonel was Wm. S. Rosecrans, afterwards Major-General and Commander of the Department of the Cumberland. Its Lieutenant-Colonel was Stanley Matthews, who became United States Senator and Justice of the Supreme court. Its Major was Rutherford B. Hayes, later thrice Governor of Ohio, and President of the United States. There were famous names on the roster of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers. And there marched in the ranks of Company E, knapsack on his back and musket on his shoulder, an eighteen-year-old private, in a new suit of blue, whose name was William McKinley.

When the fifes and drums woke the echoes in the little village of Poland, stirring the hearts of its people to patriotic fervor, young McKinley presented himself to the recruing officer and was accepted as a private in the organization that afterwards became Co. E of the Twenty-third. The regiment was hurridly mustered in and trained and sent to West Virginia. For fourteen months the young soldier served in the ranks—one of hundreds of thousands of privates who marched and toiled and fought and made the major-generals famous. But they saved the Union. Every duty of a private soldier William McKinley performed. He shouldered the musket and carried the knapsack, and in camp and on the march, on picket and in battle, bore his part. It was said of Napoleon's soldiers that they were invincible because each man "carried in his knapsack the baton of a Marshal of France" and fought to win it. Perhaps in the knapsack William McKinley carried there lay hidden from human vision the scepter of civic power swayed by the President of the United States.

In the Executive office of Ohio's capitol the other day Governor McKinley leaned back in his chair, a smile of pleasant retrospection upon his features, and said: "I always look back with pleasure upon those fourteen months in which I served in the ranks. They taught me a great deal. I was but a school boy when I went into the army, and that first year was a formative period in my life, during which I learned much of men and affairs, I have always been glad that I entered the service as a private and served those months in that capacity."

It was a stern school indeed, and war taught our armies other lessons than those of marching and fighting. In West Virginia the Twenty-third fought under Rosecrans and McClellen. Private McKinley saw his first battle when Rosecrans defeated the rebel Floyd at Carnifex Ferry. After the West Virginia campaign the regiment joined the army of the Potomac and fought under McClellen. At Antietam and South Mountain the young soldier saw war in its grimmest aspect. After Antietam he was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and exchanged the musket for the sword. Just previous to this promotion, however, he had been made Commissary Sergeant. "I never was a Corporal," said the Governor, and his eye twinkled. He doesn't fancy the much-talked-of resemblance to Napoleon, and it seemed to please him that he had never held the rank that might have given him the title of "Little Corporal."

Subsequent promotion came—to First Lieutenant and Captain—and he served on the brigade and division staff of Gen. R. B. Hayes, part of the time as Aide-de-camp. Then he was detailed as Acting Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Gen. George Cook, and was with Sheridan in his great campaign through the Shenandoah Valley. He was at Winchester, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, Opequan, Kernstown, Cloyd Mountain and Berryville, and all the other battles and skirmishes of that eventful time.

Did he do any fighting? Well, we have General Sheridan's testimony on that point. He found the young Major rallying the troops at Cedar Creek the morning of his famous ride from Winchester, and tells of it in his Memoirs. Then his horse was shot under him at Berryville. One of the most cherished of his possessions is a document, worn and time-stained now. It is his commission as Brevet Major of the United States Volunteers, given in 1864, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Opequan, Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill," and it is signed "A. Lincoln."

When Gen. Crook was sent to Cumberland, Md., to command the Department of West Virginia, Major McKinley accompanied him. There Crook and Gen. Keily were captured, and Hancock, he who "brought order from chaos and courage from despair" on the first day at Gettysburg, took command of the department. He retained Major McKinley on his staff, and the young officer remained with him until assigned to the staff of Gen. Samuel S. Carroll, commanding the Veteran Reserve Corps at Washington. He was there when Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomatox's "famous apple tree." In September, 1865, he was mustered out after over four years' continuous service as a soldier. He enter the army as a private. He left it as a Major of United States Volunteers by brevet.

HON. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

IN CIVIL LIFE.

He was twenty-two when he returned to Ohio and civil life. His four years' service had given him a taste for army life, and but for his father's opposition he might have entered the Regular army, as General Carroll desired him to do. A man's career often turns upon a chance. Had he joined the Regular army, there is room for curious speculation as to his future. Promotion has been slow since the civil war. He might still be Major McKinley, but while the Regular Army would have gained a good soldier, the Nation would have lost a great statesman.

However, he chose civil life, studied law with Charles E. Glidden and David Wilson, of Mahoning county, took a course at the Albany, N. Y., Law School, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar, and located at Canton, Stark county, since his home. Two years later he ran for Prosecuting Attorney of the county. Stark county was Democratic, but McKinley was elected and served two years. He ran for re-election, but fell short by forty-five votes when his state ticket was beaten over six hundred. Meanwhile he became active in politics. He took the stump for his party and soom made himself a power among the people. In 1876 he was proposed as a candidate for Congress. The sitting Congressman, L. D. Woodworth, of Mahoning, Judge Frease and several other Republicans, three of them from his own county, were opponents for the nomination. In Stark county delegates to the Congressional convention were elected by a popular vote. McKinley carried every township in the county but one, and that had but a single delegate. In the other counties he was almost equally successful, and the primaries gave him a majority of all the delegates in the district. He was nominated on the first ballot over all the other candidates.

The old stagers were surprised. Here was a new factor in politics. The Austrian marshals were not more astonished when the young and unknown Napoleon crossed the Alps and dropped his army upon them on the plains of Italy as unexpectedly as though it had dropped from the clouds. And the new man had come to stay. For fourteen years he represented the district of which Stark county was a part—not the same district, for the Democrats did not relish the prominent part he was playing in Congress, and "gerrymandered" him three times. They began early at it, too, for in 1878 he was put into a district that had 1,800 Democratic majority. McKinley carried it by 1,300 votes. In 1884 they tried a similar "gerrymander," but McKinley was not to be downed, and made 1,500 Democratic majority 1,530 the other way. Finally in 1890, the year he had placed upon the statute books of the Nation the famous "McKinley bill," partisan intolerance had its most iniquitous expression. Stark county was put in a district with Wayne, Medina and Holmes. One year before these counties had given Campbell, Democrat, 3,900 majority for Governor. McKinley made the fight, and against Ex-Lieut. Gov. Warwick, a prominent and popular Democrat. Not, perhaps, since Abraham Lincoln contested Illinois for the Senatorship against Stephen A. Douglass, has there been—in one sense—a local political struggle which the whole country watched with such intense interest. It was indeed a battle royal. Some curious schemes were resorted to by his opponent. The cry that the McKinley bill had raised the prices of necessaries was harped upon incessantly. It is even said that in Holmes county, a Democratic stronghold, the Democrats sent men purporting to be tin peddlers into the country districts for the express purpose of intentionally deceiving the farmers. These offered ordinary tin drinking cups at one dollar apiece. When the people remonstrated, the answer was, "The McKinley bill has put so heavy a duty on tin plate that the prices of tinware has gone away up."

Despite the heavy odds against him, and such electioneering methods as these, Major McKinley was beaten by a beggarly 303 votes. And that on the fullest vote ever cast in the district. He polled 2,500 more votes than had been given Harrison in 1888. This defeat in 1890 took him out of Congress. It made him Governor of Ohio in 1891.

There was another time during his Congressional career when he barely escaped defeat at the polls, and only to be unseated by a Democratic House. That was in 1882, another Democratic tidal wave year. That year his original district had been restored, and he was seeking a "third term," something not before accorded its Representatives. He had strong opposition for the nomination, some of it rankling up until the election, and that, with the popular discontent temporarily prevaily, brought his majority down to eight votes. About this there is a story told. After the election Major McKinley went to Washington and called on Secretary Folger, at the Treasury Department. Folger had just been defeated for Governor of New York by Grover Cleveland, by the somewhat unwieldy majority of 192,000 votes. To him McKinley talked of the result in his district.

"My majority was only eight votes," he said.

"Young man," said Secretary Folger, "let me tell you that eight votes is a mighty big Republican majority this fall."

It is unnecessary to dwell upon Major McKinley's record in Congress. The people know it. It is no unimportant part in the history of our own times. He was active and prominent from the very first. When James A. Garfield became President, Major McKinley took his place on the Ways and Means Committee. In the Fifty-first Congress Speaker Reed made him its Chairman and he framed the famous tariff bill that bears his name, and led the fight that resulted in its passage. During those fourteen years in the House the name of William McKinley, of Ohio, became known to the whole people.

Possibly no measure passed by Congress has been the subject of so much discussion and so widely varying opinions as has the McKinley tariff bill. Its friends have sung its praises; its enemies have been loud in their denunciations. Before it had got into practical operation, the overwhelming Democratic victories of 1890 threw uncertainty over the result of the Presidential contest of 1892, and the business interests of the country took alarm. The advent to power on March 4, 1893, of a party pledged against the protective principle upon which the bill was based led to a paralysis of business that became almost complete, pending the protracted struggle which ended in its repeal by the Wilson bill. It can hardly be said that the McKinley bill had a fair show. And yet under it, established industries prospered, new ones were begun and revenues sufficient to pay the expenses of the Government and reduce the National debt were produced. It will hardly be said that the Wilson bill has accomplished all or any of these desirable ends. A famous feature of this bill was the "Reciprocity Clause." The credit for this important clause has been accorded (and in large measure most justly) to James G. Blaine. But an oft-repeated charge has been that McKinley opposed the reciprocity feature. Nothing is farther from the truth. As evidenced of this, the following extracts from an authorized interview with William E. Curtis, Secretary of the Bureau of American Republics, are to the point. Mr. Curtis was for many years close to Mr. Blaine, and this interview was published a year and a half before that lamented statesman's death. It appeared in the Massillon Independent of August 19, 1891, Mr. Curtis being then a visitor to that city. After stating that Mr. Blaine opposed any disturbance of the duties on South American products, to which the Ways and Means Committee did not agree, Mr. Curtis said: "When Mr. Blaine found that it was proposed to remove the duty on sugar, he sent me to Mr. McKinley with a proposition which he wanted added to the bill as an amendment. It afterward became known as the Hale amendment. It provided that the President should be authorized to take off the duty on sugar whenever the sugar-producing nations removed their duties on our farm products and certain other articles. Mr. McKinley presented this amendment to the Committee on Ways and Means. It was not adopted. Mr. McKinley voted for it the first time it was presented. Then a second proposition containing some modifications was presented, and Mr. McKinley voted for that as he voted for the Blaine reciprocity amendment every time it was submitted, in whatever form. It has been currently reported that Mr. Blaine denounced the McKinley bill with such vigor that he smashed his hat. Mr. Blaine's opposition to the bill was because of the free-sugar clause. He criticised the refusal of Congress to take advantage of conditions which he thought were favorable to our trade. They proposed to throw away the duty on sugar when he wanted them to trade with it. When what was known as the Aidrich amendment was adopted Mr. Blaine was perfectly satisfied, and there is nothing in the current tales that he was unfriendly to Major McKinley. On the contrary, he was one of his warmest friends. Had it not been for Mr. McKinley and Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, the reciprocity clause in the tariff act would never have been adopted."

Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania, was Speaker when Major McKinley entered Congress, and they became warm friends. There was one memorable scene in the Fiftieth Congress in which both figured. It occurred on May 1, 1888, the day on which the general debate closed on the Mills bill. Mr. Randall opposed this measure, and incurred the displeasure of the rampant free trade element headed by Mr. Mills of Texas. He took the floor to speak against the bill. In feeble health, his voice at times almost inaudible, the great leader labored under much disadvantage in this, his last fight for protection. Before he was through his time expired amid cries of "go on." Mr. Randall asked for an extension, but Mr. Mills, with a discourtesy almost incredible, walked to the front and said: "I object!" The cry was repeated by nearly fifty Democratic members.

It was a sad sight to witness this great Democratic leader thus silenced upon a momentous question by his own party friends. There was an exciting scene. Members and spectators, for the galleries were crowded, joined in making the tumult. Amid it all the chairman announced that Mr. McKinley of Ohio, had the floor. The latter was to close the debate on the Republican side. His desk was piled with memoranda and statistics: "Mr. Speaker!" he cried, and his voice stilled the din about him to silence. "I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania out of my time all that he may need to finish his speech on this bill."

Cheer after cheer rose from House and galleries, and, by the courtesy of the Republican leader, the once greatly beloved leader of the Democracy was enabled to finish his speech in a body over which he had thrice presided as Speaker. In 1891 Major McKinley was unani-

Continued on 4th Page.

THE ORGANIZATION, OBJECT

AND AIM OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED MEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

Our Lives in Jeopardy—Ballot-Box Stuffing—Equality of Justice and Rights Demanded by the Order—By D. Augustus Straker.

(CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.)

Our alleged condition being the result of such a theory or racial belief, the Federation believes that the united effort on the part of the colored people of America from Maine to Texas, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific to bring before the American people, our true condition to exemplify our progress by our deeds, to awaken the conscience of the American white race to a sense of justice toward us and to dispel by proof, the foul charges of crimes committed by us, may be effected by organization and by petition and by seeking redress in the courts of the land.

Petition to the Governors of States, petitions to Congress, suits in Courts all should be engaged in. But it is hinted that Congress has no power to protect the colored citizen in the South from lynching by marauders and revolutionists. What is the offence of lynching? It may be defined the unlawful killing of a human being where the offence is single; but where it is frequent, where thousands and tens of thousands are so killed and the law of the State is either impotent or unenforced, what then is lynching? I answer, it is then revolution against organized government. It is domestic violence, concerning which, the lamented Negro Constitutional lawyer, Hon. R. B. Elliott, in his speech in the House of Representatives, in Congress, April 1st 1871, said in reply to the objection that Congress had no power to interfere with domestic violence within the State: "I deny that it forbids Federal interposition, except from the call of the Executive or the Legislature of the State. It is a sound maxim that where a power is given, the necessary means for its execution are implied. In this case, the duty imposed upon the Federal Government, is to protect the State against domestic violence. It was evidently not designed to restrict the rights, but to enlarge the duties of the government." Mr. Elliott then spoke in thems of prophecy. He said: "A faithless and undutiful executive, giving his personal aid to, or covertly bestowing his official sanction upon the insurgents, authors of domestic violence might, by withholding his application render the Government of the United States, a torpid and paralyzed spectator of the oppression of its citizens."

Is not this prophecy varyfied in the present condition of Southern lynching, fraud and force at elections, Ku Klux Klans, etc?

The Federation believes that the judicious agitation of these wrongs done us by subordinate organizations in every town, village, hamlet, county and state, until like the blood upon the lintel of each Egyptian door, the American public may see our true condition and take heed, will be conducive of great good.

In the work of the Federation, all men are leaders as well as followers. Leaders of public opinion, which by agitation of the subjects to be brought before the public may change the heart of the American Anglo-Saxon. The Federation is a branch of no political party, but seeks protection where it can find it. It recognizes, however, that the wrongs of which it complains are largely confined in their commission to a certain portion of our country. It is the South where the Democratic party rules, that lynching grows and is fostered and encouraged. This cannot be evaded, and should not be dodged becaused of political expediency.

The Federation seeks to bring before the eyes of the South, its cruelties, and to cause it to recognize its condition in the following: Last year's victims of lynching were as follows: Alabama, sixteen; Arkansas, nine; California, seven; Colorado, seven; Florida, twelve; Georgia, fourteen; Illinois, two; Kansas one; Kentucky, fifteen; Louisiana, four; Maryland, three, Missouri, three; Mississippi, thirteen; Nebraska, four; North Carolina, one; South Carolina, six; Tennessee, eleven; Texas, twenty-four; Virginia, three; Washington, two; New Mexico, one; Indian Ter., two; Oklahoma, nine. A large majority of the total 171 were Negroes.

"God's vengeance is creeping, this Nation must pay,
For lives that have been wasted, the crime of to-day;
God's vengeance is creeping, the times near at hand,
His justice long sleeping, will burst on this land,
Such fearful outrages against the black race,
Will plunge this fair Nation in blackest disgrace."

The Federation seeks to daily recall the words of the immortal Abraham Lincoln, in his speech at Springfield, Illinois in 1837. He said, "there is even now something of ill omen among us. I mean the increasing disregard for law which pervades the country, the growing disposition to substitute the wild and furious passions, in lieu of the sober judgment of courts, and the more than savage mobs for the executive ministers of justice." This was the prototype of which 1861 was the fulfillment.

The Federation admits the necessity of education, for uplifting the Negro to the plane of the duties and responsibility of citizenship, but does not admit that he is a rapist as a consequence.

Its desire is not to fight the question of the wrong or right of lynching, as carried on in the South; but rather to reason with our Southern brethern, and if possible convince them of these wrongs. In so doing, we call upon the pulpit and the press to assist us. If every white clergyman in the North and South well denounce lynching as a sin against God, and a wrong done civilization from his pulpit once a month, it will cease.

The Federation seeks to render the opportunity for profitable employment of the blacks in the industries of the country. We plead for equal opportunity. It is useless to build and equip industrial schools, if you shut the doors of factories, and stores, and shops and offices to our youth when fitted. I tell those who see a panacea for all our ills in the manual and industrial training of our youth, that it is better to endure through ignorance than suffer in knowledge. Knowledge is power for evil or good, as our opportunity and environments afford it scope; but knowledge chained to the nemesis of race prejudice is a malady to the possessor. I do not wish to be understood as opposing industrial training; but only pleading for opportunity to exercise our skilled labor. The Federation seeks to get at the hearts of the American people and see if there is found love and justice for all mankind.

The Federation recognizes the necessity for a high moral training among our people of the humbler walks of life, but the teacher should be the Bible and the spelling book by those who suffer, and not the bullet, the rope, nor the fagot.

"That a large majority feel in their own persons and interests the effects of unjust discrimination is beyond all question: but that the majority of the race are ready and willing to join in any such manly and emphatic protest, or do anything to improve the present condition, is unfortunately beyond the power of any careful student to believe," says Judge Tourgee in Basis of January, 1896. I do not think that a careful investigation of the endeavor of the colored race to better their condition, and secure their rights, justifies Judge Tourgee's aspersion.

But the Basis asserts a truth worthy of constant observance by us when it says, "What is essential is that the colored people of the United States shall develop racial coherency and assertiveness as regards equality of right and opportunity." The writer has urged this time without number, in the past, and repeats the same here.

A strange impression seems to take hold of some, who express views, as to the Federation's plan of remedy. It is urged that the true plan is, by the people. True, and this plan the Federation has repeatedly urged; but the people sometimes act through individuals, sometimes through organizations, and sometimes through courts, and more frequently through all together.

In each and every State, the Federation seeks to establish subordinate organizations to carry on the work of the parent body, and in pursuance has divided the whole United States into districts, supervised by the several Vice-Presedents of the organization, and pleads through the writer, its humble servant, for co-operation, to the end that we may, by our united energies, cast off this load of oppression and wrong done us, and dispel an unjust, unfounded and cruel hate, by those who are bone and flesh of a common country acquaint those who in time of need, defended it from ruin, and aided it in the preservation of its national unity, when strangers who now enjoy its blessings and privileges of citizenship and abode were far away from the scene.

The Federation seeks among its chief purposes to meet through its committee, the National Republican Executive Committee, at St. Louis, Missouri, on the occasion of the National Republican Convention in June next, and urge the insertion of a plank in the Republican platform, declarative of the attitude of the party on "lynching." This should meet the approval of all lovers of justice and protection to life and limb under the law.

The Republican party cannot, without great injustice to the colored citizen and voter, give up its principle of protection to the civil rights of all citizens. It cannot afford, when in power, to fail to make a law that will more effectually enforce such protection. It cannot afford to abandon a class of voters who have proved themselves loyal to Republican principles, by their lives in war, and in so called peace. It cannot afford to make the freedom of the slave, and the 13th and 14th Amendments to the Constitution a farce and mockery by its supineness.

It cannot afford to let the great body of colored voters and citizens feel that the party of their choice would wantonly throw them overboard in their trouble of seeking protection to their lives and leave them to be rescued by others, or drowned for want of help from those whom they should reasonably expect assistance. Nor is this seeking class legislation, but the performance of party obligation to the class of faithful political adherents. Human rights are paramount to money or tariff regulation. A government without affording protection to its subjects, is a government poorer than one without a penny of revenue. It is poor in justice. It is a political invaled.

The Federation seeks the enforcement of law for black and white alike, the same courts, the like juries, the same process of law; in short, equality of justice and rights for all men. These are some of the views and objects of the National Federation of Colored Men of America. Space forbids great detail.

D. AUGUSTUS STRAKER.

Interested in Sunday School Work.

Lynnville, Tenn., Special.

Services were conducted at the Primitave Baptist church Sunday by the pastor, Rev. Berry Wilson. A large audience was in attendance. Quite an interest is being manifested in the Sunday school of the A. M. E. church at Round Hill, under the superintendency of L. R. Reed, who has proved himself to be quite a proficient leader and a bright and promising young man. Religious services were conducted by Wm. Bugg, subject, the "Coming of Christ," which was enjoyed by all, after which fifteen came forward and were received into full membership by the pastor, Rev. R. J. Hogg. Evening services were conducted by the pastor, which was an old-fashioned Methodist Love Feast. The Freeman sells here without any trouble, for it apply to the agent, Rev. R. J. Hogg.

AN EASY WAY TO MAKE MONEY.

A Good Dish Washer Free.

I have made $1,630 in clear money in 87 days and attended to my household duties besides, and I think this is doing splendid for a woman inexperienced in business. Any one can sell what everyone wants to buy, and every family wants a Dish Washer. I don't canvass at all, people come or send for the washers, and every washer that goes out sell two or three more, as they do the work to perfection. You can wash and dry dishes in two minutes. I am going to devote my whole time to the business now, and I am sure I can clear $5,000 this year. My sister and brother have started in the business and are doing splendid. To any one sending me stamps to pay postage, I will mail complete directions for making and using the World's Fair Dish Washer, and you can certainly make money any where. Mrs. Wm. Baird, box 186, East Liberty, Pa.

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Box 37, Onancock, Va.

The Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Company's steamers are now running daily (except Sunday) between Detroit and Cleveland. When traveling East or West, North or South, try to arrange to take advantage of these luxurious steamers between Michigan and Ohio. If you are contemplating a summer outing, write A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich., for illustrated pamphlet, which gives full information of a trip to Mackinac, via the Coast Line.

Correction.

EDITOR FREEMAN:

In the issue of the 11th of April of the Freeman the notes from Memphis in speaking of our congress of Methodism in 1887 at Nashville, say that Dr Tyree received a complimentary vote for the bishopric. This is a mistake for I made the motion myself, and knowing that Dr. Evans Tyree was in common with the rest, endorsed for the bishodric. No compliment about it.

B. A. J. NIXON,
Shelbyville, Tenn., April 14, '96.

HEADACHE cured in 20 minutes by Dr. Miles' PAIN PILLS. "One cent a dose." At druggists

Perfect Manhood,

Health, Strength and Vigor

TO A RIPE OLD AGE

The sins of youthful ignorance, the dissipation, the weakness that proves a barrier to marriage—these are the thingsthat are daily plunging thousands of men into a condition of utter ruin.—The wasted parts, emissions, nervousness and physical debility all resulting from abuses and excesses, continue to sap the life away simply because the sufferer in his ignorance is too bashful, too far gone in a shrinking fear of discovery to make known his condition or seek out a friend. It is this lack of courage, this blighting, backward fear that has prompted me to make known to every man, weak and worn out from dissipation or secret sins, that there is a chance for you, an opportunity whereby you may be lifted out of that state af dread and despair to a happy condition of self respect and manly courage. I, too, had secretly suffered for years, but through the agency of a remarkable remedy I am now a happy, vigorous man enjoying to the fullest measure the blessings and privilliges that only complete manhood can bestow. I will send (sealed) the recipe of this wonderful remedy **FREE** to any sufferer who will write to me. **Enlargement certain.** It cured me after everything else had failed, and it will cure you. Address,

C. H. MULLER, Box 1998, Kalamazoo, Mich.

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I send correct Photo, Name and date of Marriage. Enclose 10 cents, with date of birth. Prof. Winter, Box 11, Avondale, Tenn. N. B. Three questions answered on all important subjects for 25 cents.

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Leaves no bad effects behind after use. No danger of an injured scalp. Instead of weakening, it strengthens and nourishes the roots of the hair, thus insuring rapid growth of the hair.

The Madagascan Improved Hair Grower

Will cause the hair to grow where there is none; thick hair when thin; long hair when short, and causes hair to grow on the temples. Cures all scalp diseases. One trial is sufficient. It will vindicate at once and complete the highest expectations of its wonderful qualities. Nothing beginning to equal it in real efficacy in all the merits claimed for it, has ever been offered to the American people until now. No lady or gentleman having use for such a remedy, harmless but great, need not be without it.

Price, sent to any address, $1.00 per bottle; three bottles, $2.50; six bottles, $5.00. Address all orders to the

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No goods sent C. O. D. Send by money order, registered letter or express. Stamps taken.

A Great Physician.

B. MITCHELL.

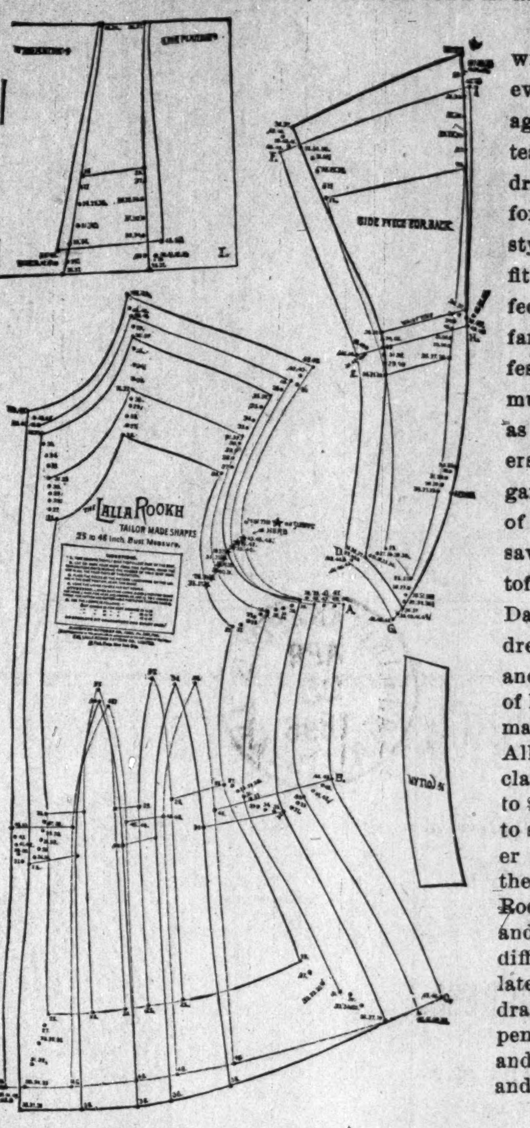
HE WILL CURE YOU.

Chicago, June 20, 1894:—For years I have been troubled with nervous debility and paralysis, suffering terribly, mentally and physically. I could not sleep nights but lay awake brooding over my troubles, always expecting that something terrible would happen to me. I was desperate and felt like taking my own life. It is impossible for me to describe the miserable feeling I had. God only knows what I passed through. After being treated a number of years by various physicians I had nearly given up all hope of being well again, when I accidentally got hold of some of Dr. Mitchell's circulars, advertising his remedies, which I procured and had taken it but a few days when I at once saw the great benefit I was deriving from them and today there is no happier man anywhere than myself—I feel grateful to you for the interest you took in my case and hope other sufferers will be fortunate enough to get hold of your remedies. I have been paralyzed twice and had very bad pains in my head which he cured in two days and it has never returned again. Go and see him and you will not be sorry. 1st Wis. Cal. Co. M. Now comrades go and see him for he cured a pain I had 6 years in 2 days. A. J. Hodge, 179 Barber street.

Address B. Mitchell Remedy Co.
2502 State St., - Chicago, Ill.

The World-Renowned "Lalla Rookh" Measuring, Drafting and Dress Cutting System.

ENDORSED BY THOUSANDS OF EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKERS AND LADIES' TAILORS. THE ONLY PRACTICAL "UP TO DATE" DRESS CUTTING CHART EVER INVENTED. ABSOLUTELY PERFECT, SIMPLE IN OPERATION, SATISFACTORY IN RESULTS.



This system of dress cutting will be found invaluable to every lady in the land, be her age sixteen or sixty. It will teach her to take measures, drafts, cut and make graments for ladies and children in any style and to any measure, with fit guaranteed absolutely perfect. It is worth $50.00 to any family and $500.00 to the professional dressmaker. It is as much a part of any household as a sewing machine. Mothers can make the children's garments with the assurance of a perfect fit. Wives can save every dollar of their heretofore dressmaking expenses. Daughters can have two new dresses for the price of one, and enjoy the independence of knowing how to cut and make their own garments. All other charts with any claims to merit cost from $3.00 to $25.00, and are complicated to such an extent that a teacher is required to instruct in their use. The "Lalla Rookh" is over six feet long, and two feet wide, with all the different measurements calculated and lined out, so that no drafting is required, thus dispensing with the old tiresome and tedious way of measuring and re-measuring.

WE OFFER The "Lalla Rookh" dress cutting system complete, with tracing wheel, tape measure and full directions; to any reader of THE FREEMAN who sends us $1.00 or we will send THE FREEMAN for one year and the "Lalla Rookh" dress cutting system upon receipt of $1.75. Send at once and avail yourself of this valuable opportunity of being your own dressmaker. Address,

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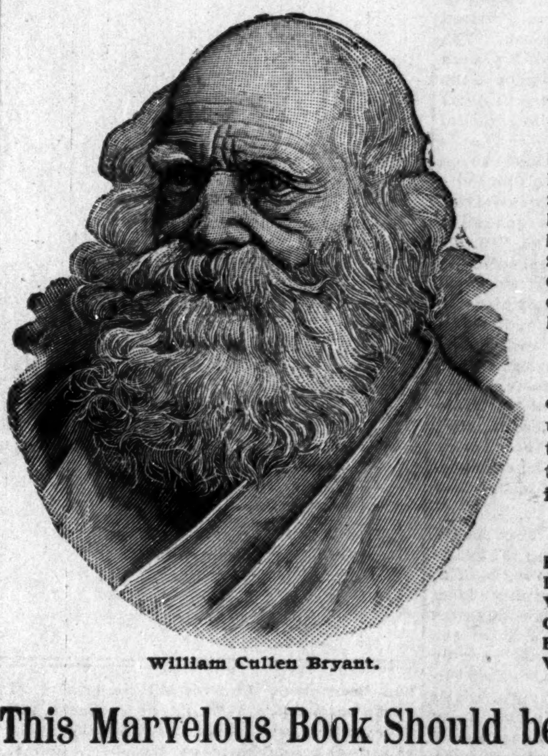
400 POEMS AND PICTURES.



William Cullen Bryant.

We only have space here to give the names of a few of the illustrious poets whose poems are in this book:

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The famous artists of two continents have been called upon for the best productions to grace the pages of this work. Read the following partial list:

Allan Barraud, W. H. J. Boot, E. F. Brewtnall, R.W.S., Frank Dadd, R.I., M. Ellen Edwards, W. Biscombe Gardner, Mary L. Gow, R.I., Davidson Knowles, E. Blair Leighton, H. Giacomelli, W. Hatherell, J. Nash.

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PICTURES of Land and Sea, of Quiet Farm-house and Frowning Fortress, of Deep Forests and Peaceful Meadows, of Rippling Brooks and Roaring Cataracts, of Raging Storms and Calm Moonlight Nights, of Ancient Castle and Little Hut, of Beckoning Church-steeple and Guiding Lighthouse, of Early Dawn and Glowing Sunset, of Snowy Winter Nights and Hot Summer Days, of Waving Harvests in Broad Valleys, and Bare Rocks on High Mountain Sides, of Stately Ships and Humble Fishermen's Boats, of "Grandma" and the Old Homestead, of Cooing Birds and Blooming Flowers, of Lovers Wooing, of Sweet Girls and Beautiful Children and of Illustrious Poets.

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Diamonds of Thought in Settings of Gold.

As poetry is the *cream of literature*, and as *this* is the cream of poetry, this magnificent work may properly be called diamonds of thought in settings of gold. Fine pictures of some of the most popular poets are also given.

Sent free to anyone sending us $1.50 for one year subscription.

METHODISM IN TENNESSEE.

THE FITNESS OF THE MEN FREELY DISCUSSED.

Texas and Louisiana Will Combine With Tennessee and Elect Dr. Armstrong and Tyree—Henderson's Letter Endorsed.

Only one general conference delegate has publicly committed himself as to the action of the delegation at Wilmington in May. Rev. J. A. Davis has assured South Carolina that Tennessee would go solidly for Dr. R. E. Walls for the Financial Secretaryship. Whether Dr. Davis was authorized to thus speak remains to be seen when the claus meet. Rev. Davis makes few mistakes in his calculations, but it must be remembered that that genial and pains-taking financier, Rev. P. A. Hubbard, of Colorado, came over the mountains last fall and formed some substantial acquaintances. Either of these masters of exchequer would make a host in that most responsible position.

Rev. Davis has been in the state less than four years, and it he can divine what Tennessee will do so many weeks in advance, he is a prophit of no mean calibre. I am a native Tennesseean, and have been in the church for twenty years, but have never seen the man who was yet able to utter a true prophecy as to the action of a Tennessee delegation not even after the convention had assembled.

It is safe to say however for once, that whoever is supported for the Financial Secretary, Tennessee will meet on the battle ground to elevate that prince of orators, and gospel minister, Rev. Evans Tyree M. D. to the bishopric.

Rev. Bedford Green is a delegate, and has been considered by some as a candidate for the Financial Secretaryship, but this public statement on the part of Rev. Davis, the leader of the delegation, practically takes Rev. Green out of the race.

Some say that a movement is on foot to ally the forces of South Carolina and Tennessee to elect Dr. Walls and Dr. Tyree. It is a fore-gone conclusion that Texas and Louisana will combine with Tennessee and thus elect Dr. Armstrong as well as Tyree, bishop.

It is sometimes urged that Tennessee has a general officer already in the person of Dr. C. S. Smith, this is not true Dr. Smith created his own department while in the state of Illinois, and was made a "boss of his own job," and it is so completely his own, that no one else seems to be inclined to meddle with Dr. Smith's business. Should Dr. Smith die to-day there is not a living man that could go in and take charge and manage the concern successfully; because he would not know where to begin, nor when to quit. Tennessee holds no claim on Dr. Smith. One thing is settled, he is no longer considered in the race for the bishopric.

He will no doubt receive a complimentary vote for the episcopate and then be unanimously sent back to take charge of the creature of his own making. The General Conference, however should elect an assistant manager, so that some one will be in training, and ultimately prepaired to carry the work on, in the event that Dr. Smith dies someday.

There are few, if any greater men in the connection than Dr. Smith, but like many great statesmen who never reach the executive chair, he a great church man will in all probability go to his reward simply as "Dr." C S. Smith. He will leave earth covered with honor and if no other monument is erected to his memory, it can be truthfully said that he erected his own monument, while almost on the edge of his grave. God has spared him however to enjoy the fruits of his labors, and right royally does he partake of the joy.

When able men like Dr. J. M. Henderson, of New York, champions the cause of Tennessee's choice for the bishopric, as was recently done in the Freeman it is a sign of a change of tide. Dr. Henderson is no flatterer. I never met him, but when I read his strong endorsement of Dr. Tyree I felt like saying "God bless the man, he knows gold from dross."

The meeting of the delegates and leaders met in Nashville on the 24th ult., to formulate plans for action at Wilmington, but as the meeting was a caucus pure and simple, it is not expected that their actions per se will be given to the public. It is not out of place to say, however, that Tennessee will support Dr. R. E. Walls, of South Carolina, for Financial Secretary. No doubt that there is not a man better fitted for the place in the bounds of the connection. For this, if nothing else, Rev. Wells should be elected.

I have received a number of letters recently, bearing upon the candidacy Dr. E. Tyree. Some inquiring as to the general sentiment in his favor. I take this public way of replying that, although several self-appointed candidates may appear in the arena in May as usual from Tennessee, yet no man has ever gone from this section so unanimously endorsed as Dr. Tyree. Even the other candidates will withdraw when they find that their candidacy militates againts Tyree. This statement is made not without authority having recently heard from some of them

Dr. J. N. Abby is an aggressive candidate for the editor-ship of the Southern Christian Record. Whoever is elected to that position will bring more honor to that paper than the paper can possible bring to the man. Dr. Abby is entergetic, scholarly and able. He would suffer himself, rather than allow the paper to suffer. He would make the paper what it was during the life of the lamented Dr. M E. Bryant. Should Abby secure the editorship of the Southern Record it ought not hinder the election of Kentucky's candidate and Tennessee's choice, Dr. E. Tyree, for the bishopric; for the reason that if the Recorder succeeds in four years it will be a new creation. The editor and manager will have to make something out of nothing. It is a fact that the South needs a mouth-piece.

J. A. JONES.

Fayettsville, Tenn.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

The Famous New York Baritone at Odd Fellows' Hall—Notes.

Louisville, Ky., Special.

Dr. J. N. Abby, of Memphis, Tenn., was in the city last week in attendance at the doctors commencement. Mr. Wm. E. Madison, Louisville's popular barber, had his tonsorial parlors renovated last week and now it is a thing of beauty and comfort. The members of the class of '95 of our high school have arranged to hold memorial exercises in the school next Thursday afternoon in behalf of their deceased classmate and companion, W. Edarious Mitchem. A neat program has been carefully prepared, with music to be furnished by the students of the school.

The Criterion Club of New York introduced the famous Afro-American baritone, Mr. Theodore Drury of New York, to a filled house Tuesday evening at the Odd Fellow's Hall. It was the banner musical event of the season. Mr. Drury's selections were well received by the large audience. As Mr. Drury comes to us highly complimented it will require no little efforts on his part to sustain his reputation among the Kentuckians. A crowed house is expected, as most of the seats have already been secured.

Miss V. Mamie Summons, the financial secretary and cashier of Mrs. Toliver and Murray's restaurant is contemplating a trip to Texas. Miss D. Pauline Cargile had charge of Bardstown school last week, while Mrs. Annie Graham the regular teacher was here on business. The famous Peyton and Goodall case was brought to a close last Wedesday evening. Wire pulling was one of the features during the case. Two of the witnesses that testified against Prof. Peyton at the previous meeting of the board, was by some unknown device, induced to come to the last meeting and testified that they had testified wrongfully and that their allegations were false. As a result the committee dismissed the charges. The committee states that innumeral and licentions perpetrations have been indulged in the schools, so just what report will be made to the board by the Grevience Committee is what few persons know. The regard and esteem in which the Louisville National Medical College is held and valued by the citizens of this commonwealth was duely demonstrated Wednesday evening by a large and appreciative audience in the attendance at the eighth annual commencement of the college in Odd Fellows Hall. Rev. J. N. Abby of Memphis Tenn., opened the exercises with a fervent prayer, then Dr. H. Fitzbutler the Dean of the College, made a short and pointed address. Mr. Milton W. Sparks of Indiana, the salutatorian, delivered an impressive oration on monuments. He was ably followed by Mr. Albert B. Prewitt of Kentucky, who read a paper on "Appendicitis." Mr. H. Fitzbutler of Kentucky, the validictorian, handled his subject "Medical Progress" with much credit. Then came the most important feature on the program. It was the beautiful address by Rev. Shelton W. Parr, the popular pastor of Knox's Presbyterian church to the graduates. Rev. Parr did himself proud and had the audience with him from beginning to end. Dr. W. A. Burney, professor of theory and practice, after delivering an address of timely advice and one of sound logic, presented diplomas to practice medicine and surgery to Andrew J. Callaway, of Virginia; Milton W. Sparks, of Indiana; Alexander S. Burwell, of Virginia; A. B. Preuitt, of Kentucky; D. C. Carter and James H. Fitzbutler, of Kentucky. Dr. B. F. Porter, M. D. delivered the benediction and the eighth annual commencement of the only colored medical college controlled exclusively by colored men adjourned. The Young Men's Republican club held a rousing meeting Monday evening in the chapel of the State University. A. S. White's candidacy was raised to delegate-at-large to the National Convention. The Rev. S. E. Smith's boom was overthrewn.

Now Friends, Fall in Line!

On April 3rd, we wrote to the manufacturers of Souders' 10 cent Lemon and 15 cent Vanilla Extracts, at Dayton, Ohio, asking them for a trial advertisement in The Freeman, and stating that we could bring the manufacturers better returns for the money than any paper in America, and asking them to give us a chance to prove it. They have very generously come back at us with a favorable reply, and now we want all our friends and readers to immediately write to the Royal Remedy & Extract Co., at Dayton, Ohio, stating whether you use SOUDERS' 10 cent Lemon and 15 cent Vanilla Extracts, and also state from what dealer you buy them. Each one that writes will receive a very pretty card in return from the Co., and every one that sends to the above named firm, one of the little red labels from the top of Souders' Extract bottle, will receive in return a very handsome picture, fit for either the parlor or sitting room, and worth much more than the goods cost. Now friends, help us to prove that The Freeman can do effective work amongst 80,000 of the colored people in the United States, besides which we will appreciate it, and we will all be happy together.

THE PUBLISHERS.

The Election of Bishops.

EDITOR FREEMAN:

There has been a great deal said in The Freeman about the election of more Bishops at the coming General Conference of the A. M. E. church. This is an important matter and should be considered as such. We know the church stands in need of more Bishops and that the General Conference will look after the needs of the church in a few weeks.

It may be a lasting benefit to the connection to adopt the Apostolic method, that is, they would meet in counsel before the election and offer up prayer and supplication to the Great Head of the church to aid them in casting lots for men who would meet his approbation. Acts 1, 14, 24, 25, 26; Acts 6, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Examples, Moses and Joshua, Elijah and Elisha, Joseph and Methias. Those were men of moral worth, tact, wisdom, experience, and full of good traits, sanctified by the Holy Spirit. The most of them were eminent writers. They wrote day and night in the defense and interest of the church, race and country. They came to the Episcopal bench from the standpoint of merit and fitness.

We have quite a number of aspirants for Bishops. We believe they are able to meet the demands of the living issues of the present and future ages, from an educational sense, but the church will expect of them more than this. We think all of the general officers should be elected on merit or fitness, and have done something for the good of the church, race and country. The vacancies caused by the death of several Bishops since the last General Conference, will be hard to fill when we take into consideration their day, usefulness and ability.

Yours for Christ, church and race,

JAS. T. GILMORE.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

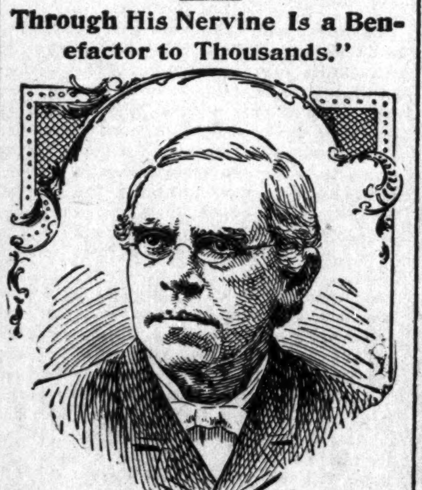
Their Annual Sermon Preached.

Alton, Ill., Special.

The annual sermon of the U. B. O. F. and S. M. T., of this city took place last Sunday at the U. B. F. Hall. H. B. Hunter was master of ceremonies, an address was delivered by G. W. Cross, next was the sermon delivered by Rev. B. F. Ratliff. Mrs. M A. McCrosky has returned after spending the winter with relatives in Arkansas. The Merry Volunteer Club gave an entertainment at their hall last Friday evening, which was well attended. Dancing was the main feature of the evening. Miss Alice Fox spent Easter with relatives in this city.

"DR. MILES,

Through His Nervine Is a Benefactor to Thousands."



A WIDELY known Wisconsin publisher, who resides at Green Bay, writes March 6th, 1895, as follows:

"Five years ago I became so nervous that mental work was a burden. I could not rest at night on account of sleeplessness. My attention was called to Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and I commenced to use it with the very best effect. Since then I have kept a bottle in my house and use it whenever my nerves become unstrung, with always the same good results. My son also takes it for nervousness with like never failing success. I have recommended it to many and it cures them. All who suffer from nerve troubles should try it. It is free from narcotics, perfectly harmless, and yet soothes and strengthens. Dr. Miles, through his Nervine is a benefactor to thousands."

A. C. LEHMAN.

Editor and proprietor of DER LANDSMAN.

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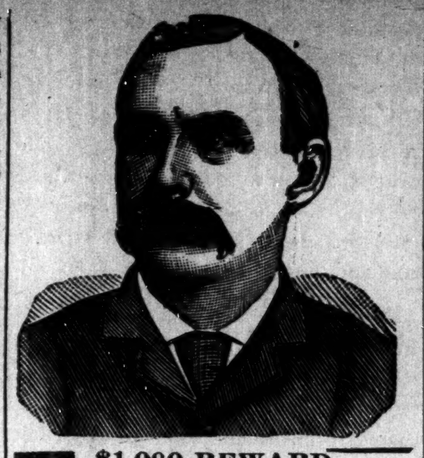
A PEEP other mysteries. Effects of a sporting life. 8 page book for men, 20 pictures true to life. Sent sealed in plain wrapper for 10c silver or stamps. Address HENDERSON, Drawer W, Kansas City, Mo. Mention The Freeman.



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DR. SHEA MARVELOUS MEDIUM.

Gives the names of dead and living friends tells who and when you will marry, also of business journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, health or anything you wish to know no matter what it is. He can call up your spirit friends and show them to you. Can make them rap all around the room. He asks no questions, don't ask you to write names for him. Don't try to pump you in any way, but tells you right off. He is thoroughly endorsed by leading spiritualists everywhere, received from them a gold medal and special license to practice his wonderful powers; credentials no one else can show, can give thousands of reference to both white and colored patrons. Twenty-five years' practice—seven in Brooklyn—will show you that he can do all he tells of. Can tell what business is best for you and where, how to win speedy marriage with the one you love. How to be successful in all your doings, in short, what is best to do. He succeeds when all others fail. Positive satisfaction or no pay. Call and see. You will find it lucky to consult this Christian gentleman. He has a medicine that will cure drunkenness, can be given patients not knowing it. Thousands through him are now

RICH, HAPPY AND SUCCESSFUL

with all their undertakings, while those who neglect his advice are still laboring against poverty. Through his perfect knowledge of chemistry he can impart to you a secret that will overcome your enemies and win you friends. His aid and advice has often been solicted; the result has always been the securing of speedy and happy marriages and all your wishes. In love affairs he never fails. He has the secret of winning the affections of the opposite sex.

It is the curse of Spiritualism that in all large cities there are a class of men and women who claim powers they do not possess. They have neither gifts, credentials, nor references. Surely the colored people are not so wanting ing in sense as to throw their time and money away on such. Dr. Shea refers to the Hon. Chas. Miller, capitalist, 2481 Atlantic Ave.; the Hon. Wm. Denmore, architect and builder, 47 Cleveland avenue, and Mr. Fred Lampe, grocer, 641 Fulton street, Brooklyn. All have known him for the past ten years. He gives a free test of his power to all. The doctor has practiced five years in New Orleans, St. Louis, Memphis, and Louisville; understands thoroughly the diseases, spells or influences the race is subject to. He has now and always had a large patronage from them.

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING:

Brooklyn, Aug. 15, 1891.—This is to certify that I came to New York from Albany. I was a stranger in a strange city, out of work and out of money. I had no luck in anything I undertook. What to do I did not know. A friend advised me to go and see Dr. Shea. I did. He told me the cause of my troubles; he took me in and treated me as a brother. Through him I got a good position that very week. I had been to others; they took my money and did me no good. I bless the day I first met Dr. Shea. I would advise all in bad luck, sick or in trouble to go to him at once.

Sincerely, Albert Ayers,
2937 Atlantic Ave.

Brooklyn, Aug. 15, 1891.—This letter is to certify that my husband had gone away and had been absent two years. I mourned for him night and day. I gave him up as dead. Hearing of the wonderful things Dr. Shea was doing I resolved to consult him. He told me that my husband was alive and well and where he was; told me he would come home and when. To my joy all of it came true. He is home now, came back like one from the dead. I also wish to say that this month I lost $250. I am a poor woman and I was almost insane. I went to Dr. Shea and he told me I would find my money and to my intense joy I did find it as he told me. I thank God there is a man so gifted in our midst that can help people and tell them what to do.

Sincerely, Mrs. Barrett,
121-23rd Street.

A SENSATION IN BROOKLYN—A MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

I wish to state that one of my parishoners was sick and in trouble for a long time, Mrs. Brown, 37 Gay street. No one seemed to under stand her case. She had several doctors, but none of them seemed to know what was the matter. None could do her any good. It was my duty as her pastor to call and see her. Hearing of the wonderful work being done by Dr. Shea the last few years, I thought I would call and see him myself. I found him a sympathetic gentleman. He gave me a wonderful test of his powers; told me to send him a lock of patient's hair, which I did by her daughter. He told at one what was the matter and in a short time cured her sound and well. Her family had seemingly been under a cloud. Now all is changed. All are well and prosperous. I can truely and and heartily recommend Dr. Shea, to all those in sickness or distress of any kind, Rev. William Johnson, pastor Lebanon church, Brooklyn.

Dr. Shea can show thousands such as the above.

DR. SHEA

has been carefully educated in the Homoepathic and Electric Schools of Medicine. His success is wonderful in curing paralysis, Rheumatism, Asthma, Sore Eyes, Tumors, Cancers, Constipation, Ague, Dypepsia, Tape Worms, Liver Complaints, Deafness, Catarrh, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, Heart Diseases, Consumption, Diseases of Women and Children, Fits, Kidney Disease, and all strange mysterious diseases which others don't understand. All diseases, no matter what they be. Nothing but honorable treatment. He can and will honestly tell you if you can be cured. Has all new remedies and new success. Has an ample experience in public hospital and private clinics. No trifling with human life. Call at once. Do not delay. Diplomas hang in parlors. Is a registered physician. A new remedy for rheumatism just discovered not a linament. Hopeless cases and those that others cannot cure solicited to call. Fat folks thin, the childless made parents. All letters must contain $1.00, two stamps, age, look of hair. Charges for medical treatment only. Mention this paper.

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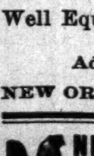

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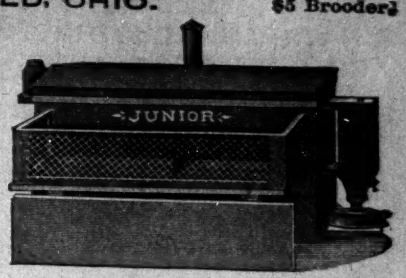

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5 POPULAR BOOKS FREE

Below we give a list of twenty-five good and useful books, suited to every member of the family. Many are by famous authors, known wherever the English language is spoken. Among them are the following:

DICKENS, DRUMMOND, JEROME, HARRADEN, BRADDON, KIPLING, STEVENSON,

And others almost as well known. Each number is a complete book, and each is bound in a separate cover with beautiful design like that shown in the illustration above.

No. 91. **The Fatal Marriage.** By Miss M. E. Braddon. This is a thrilling story, in which a man marries a lovely girl for her wealth, and as it should always be, he came to grief as a reward for his deception.

No. 99. **The Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow.** By Jerome K. Jerome. Mr. Jerome is known as the "English Mark Twain." He is a writer of the finest sort of fun, which is sure to be highly enjoyed by all who will read this book. It is considered his best.

No. 90. **On Her Wedding Morn.** By Bertha M. Clay, author of "Her Only Sin," "A Golden Heart," and other stories. This is a companion novel to "Her Only Sin," and will be read with the same intensity of feeling, with mingled joy and sadness as the characters in the book have cause for tears or laughter. It is a love story that must appeal to every reader.

No. 89. **Her Only Sin.** By Bertha M. Clay.

No. 58. **Merry Men.** By R. L. Stevenson. A thrilling account of the perilous adventures of a party seeking for a sunken Spanish treasure-ship.

No. 61. **Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.** By R. L. Stevenson.

No. 101. **The Chimes.** By Charles Dickens.

No. 94. **A Christmas Carol.** By Dickens.

No. 96. **The Haunted Man.** By Dickens.

No. 97. **Two Ghost Stories.** By Dickens.

No. 95. **The Battle of Life.** By Dickens.

No. 98. **Three Christmas Stories.** By Dickens.

No. 100. **Cricket on the Hearth.** By Dickens.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 25, '96.

THE MARCH OF M'KINLEY.

History rarely records such an onward movement as has attended the ways of the McKinley interests, as is seen and felt in the great nominating campaign that is on. There are a few who would detract from the spontaneous enthusiasm created everywhere his name is mentioned by charging the enthusiasm up to a well manipulated machine to further his candidacy. Such, however, is not the case. As a rule men are not deceived by show, tinsel or artful contrivances. His progress through the hearts of his countrymen has been one continued triumph since he advocated the most American of American theories—protection as a principle. This simultaneous "falling in," the capitulation of states and his triumphal entry into the hearts of the people is not the result of a day's growth. The cynosure of all eyes and the idol of a nation has used no new fangled methods to secure this intrenchment. In the early career of his public life he advocated a protective tariff, later on he boldly threw aside all modifications, advocating protection of and for itself.

In 1890 the whole people, skeptical of the so-called radical innovations, rose up en masse, repudiating the so-called extreme theory. Destruction, dire and calamitous settled down like night over the hopes of future Republican successes. But again the masses were wrong, as has heretofore been demonstrated when great reforms have been inaugurated. Amid adverse criticisms stood the chieftain, calm, and of Napoleonic fortitude, witnessing the crash and wreck of things political, he uttered the injunction and prophecy: "My friends be firm. This is only a cross current, a chop sea—the tide of truth flows surely on beneath." It has not taken a score of years for the fulfillment of his prediction. It must be argued in face of attempted combines, that the logic of events places Mr. McKinley as the logical candidate of the Republican party of 1896. An attempt to displace him by political chicanery is a connivance to defeat the will of the people. He has not leaped into fame in a night, for since his entrance into Congress, when a young man, he has impressed his ability, individuality, and inestimable worth upon his fellow Congressman, his constituents, and the country at large. He has ever been studious, and keenly alive as to the needs of his country, laboring assiduously in procuring aid in order to throw all the light possible on the questions arising in Congress. Thus he his pre-eminently fitted by disposition and discipline to preside over the destinies of a great nation. The enthusiasm that was invoked for Jas. G. Blaine is now the heirloom of Major Wm. McKinley, modified however by being more widespread, deeper and more significant. He stands more clearly and decidedly for a principle than any candidate before the American people. He is an ultra-American, foreign ideas nor institutions have no place in his political curriculum. He is an opponent of the lynching idea that prevailed so extensively recently. There is no equivocation in his views on these lines. Colored men hailing from the South can do much to prove to the world that they know a champion regardless of the honied notes of the oiled-tongued disciples of other interests. A cemented interests for McKinley should be felt at St. Louis. He believes that a dollar should be one hundred cents, whether it be gold silver, greenback or bonds. The veriest financial tyro can find no fault with this position. In fact his tenets are flawless, standing for everything good and commendable, opposing everything misleading, vicious, or pernicious. In short he is the ideal statesman of the age.

THE SUPREME COURT.

"Justice Harlan delivered the opinion of the court in the cases of John Gibson and Charles Smith vs. the State of Mississippi, tried and found guilty of murder in the State courts. The plaintiffs in error in both cases are colored men. They had sought to have their cases transferred from the State courts to the federal courts under Section 641 of the Revised Statutes, alleging that there was a denial of justice because no men of their own color had been summoned to sit on the jury. The State courts had denied the petition for a transfer. Justice Harlan sustained this decision, holding that, while the statue and Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution had been intended to secure to the colored race the same justice awarded to the white, the law and the amendment were only applicable when it was made to appear that the constitutional enactments of the State were of a character to deny the right to the Negroes. It did not appear that this was the case in Mississppi, and the Supreme Court was therefore affirmed.

"Justice Harlan said the object of the federal statute in question was to enforce the Fourteenth amendment which was directed at securing to the Negro race all the privileges enjoyed by white people before the law. It had been stated in Gibson's petition for removal that notwithstanding there were 7,000 colored people and only 1,500 whites in Washington county, where his trial was held, no colored man had been summoned to sit on the jury for years. Yet even if this were true, said the court, the United States Supreme Court would be transcending its jurisdiction to interfere where the constitutional law of the State was not in contravention of the Constitution of the United States. He said the court recognized that the safety of the colored race would be imperiled if any discrimination was permitted because of race, but that the record in these cases did not show any, and that, therefore, the only course left was to affirm the decision of the State's Supreme Court. Justice Harlan also said, in the course of his opinion, that it was competent for the State of Mississippi to prescribe the qualification of jurors as to intelligence and morality."

May this decision set ever at rest any contention as to the limitations of state and federal authorities. The Freeman does not exult in the verification of its utterances along this line a few weeks ago. It sympathizes with the unsuccessful contestants. It does not sympathize with them because they are guilty or guiltless, but because the times and place in which they live forbid just such knowledge. The fact that the county is 7,000 colored to 1,500 whites cuts no figure legally. That very allegement was sufficient to cause the case to loose cast. It is extremely inconsistent and paradoxical to seek refuge from discrimination through discrimination itself. Seven thousand people should have a better understanding with 1,500 than that. The 1,500 are morally wrong in so manipulating things that 7,000 has no voice in the affairs of the county. With a preponderance of that kind on the side of the Negroes, the fact is that they are entirely too slow.

THEY ARE COMING.

Hudson, Mich., is in a furore over the taking of a first prize at a baby show by a Negro baby. It was a show for all comers—a fair field and no favors. The colored prodigy won with hands down. It was dubbed "The greatest kid on earth," or Baby Bowser. Mr. and Mrs. Bowser are elated. May all the future Bowsers be as successful.

A FRAUD.

We have continued information that Grant S. Neal, our traveling representative in the South, is being personated in Louisiana, very much to the hurt of The Freeman's interest in that locality. We desire to say that Mr. Neal has at no time canvassed the state of Louisiana, and any one declaring himself to be Neal is a fraud. Mr. Neal is being hampered in his work by this counterfeit representative. He is being forestalled in his work by advanced letters to societies and lodges, calling attention to the "misdoings" in Louisiana. We hope this notice may help undo the mischief.

PROF. D. K. GOSS has again been elected the head of the Indianapolis schools. Mr. Goss is a practical school man. He is of Cornell and some of the best institutions in Germany, including Berlin. He is doing much for the further advancement of the schools. He is a persistent advocate of the university methods for aiding the teachers. His tireless energy in behalf of the schools is indicative of his devotedness to his profession.

REPRESENTATIVE ALDRICH, of Illinois, says of the 469 delegates chosen, McKinley has 169, Reed 111, and the field 166. He classifies 48 contestants. It is likely that Aldrich is giving an estimation from a Reed standpoint.

"WHENEVER there is anything to be done for this country, it is to the Republican party we must look to have it done."—William McKinley, at the Lincoln Banquet, Marquette Club, Chicago, Feb. 12, 1896.

HON. CHARLES F. GRIFFIN.

WHAT A PROMINENT COLORED MAN HAS TO SAY OF HIS

Fitness for Governor—Thinks Mr. Griffin a Sterling Patriot and a True Friend to the Colored Race—A Warm Advocate.

NOBLESVILLE, April 20, '96.

EDITOR FREEMAN:

I notice that you have on several occasions spoken of the candidates for governor in the Republican ranks. There are certainly enough on the list from which to make the right kind of a selection. There are only one or two spoken of which in my judgment would be a burden to the party. The Republican party may be able to carry a load at the next station in Indiana, and it may not. In any event it is not wise to take any risks. We want none but clean men. How would it look for the party to nominate an immoral man, a gambler, or a notoriously profane libertine, just because he may have money and because the party has such an exceptional opportunity to win. Such a policy would be suicidal to any party. When the party is clean, purified as it has seldom ever been before, then is the time to keep right along doing well. The scriptural injunction is now quite appropriate which says: "Never grow weary in well doing." I believe in "just keepin' pushin' till we get all de clouds away."

Some weeks ago you had a sketch of Hon. Chas. F. Griffin of Hammond, which was taken from the American Tribune, the soldier's organ of the West. I know how true the article was in all its bearings, for I have known Chas. F. Griffin for years, and have watched his career. To be the son of an old soldier, renders him dear to every colored man. Although too young to have entered the service of his country during the great Rebellion he has shown his patriotism in a score of different ways all through his private as well as in his official career. No cleaner man has ever been presented by the party for nomination to the office of governor. As a public official, young as he was while filling the position of Secretary of State, he stood forth with unsullied record at the end of his term. No taint of trickery, political or otherwise has ever smirched his character. The influence of unscrupulous men made no impress upon him. I know Mr. Griffin to be a christian gentleman in the fullest sense of the term. There would be no Roby gambling while he was governor. Then I know Mr. Griffin to be a friend of the colored race. No truer friend to the colored man can be found among the list of candidates. He has exhibited his characteristics at every opportunity. The colored people of the state will have a warm advocate in the gubernatorial chair if Hon. Chas. F. Griffin is elected. It is the duty of every colored voter to bend every energy towards the nomination of Mr. Griffin. The Lord helps those who help themselves, and the colored man who neglects to do what he can to nominate Mr. Griffin, neglects a duty to his race as well as his party. Let us as colored voters, if we are not delegates to the convention, use our personal influence with the delegates whom we shall send to the State Convention to secure the nomination of a man whom we are sure will add strength to the party all along the linc.

Now, Mr. Freeman, will you please give a place to the writer and by so doing you will oblige one who has stood for the party ever since he had a vote. Yours in the faith,

R. T. T.

THE NATION'S CHOICE.

Concluded From First Page.

mously nominated for governor. He made the contest against Governor James E. Campbell, and was elected by a plurality of over 21,000. Two years later he was again unanimously nominated, and it was then that he received the highest vote ever cast for any candidate in Ohio. He defeated "Larry" Neal, his Democratic opponent, by the unparalleled majority of 80,995 votes.

IN NATIONAL POLITICS.

Meanwhile he had been otherwise prominent in public affairs. In 1884, as delegate-at-large from Ohio to the Republican National Convention, he supported James G. Blaine for President. He was again delegate-at-large in 1888, this time advocating the nomination of John Sherman. It was a long and exciting contest. The convention was in session over a week. Mr. Blaine, then in Europe, was ardently supported by many, despite his celebrated "Florence letter," declining to be a candidate. There grew up a strong feeling for McKinley. Many of the leaders favored his nomination as the best solution of the difficulty. Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, said: "If Major McKinley comes into the fight I think our delegation would rally more enthusiastically around him than any other man. He is up to the Pennsylvania idea of a man, and the delegation, I think, will be for him."

On Saturday, June 22nd, every Republican member of the House then in Washington joined in a telegram to Chicago saying that the best interests of the party demanded the nomination of Major McKinley. That same day, while the balloting was going on, Connecticut cast a vote for McKinley. He rose in the midst of the roll call and said Ohio had sent him there to support John Sherman and his heart and judgment accorded with his instructions. He could not remain silent with honor, nor consistent with the credit of Ohio, honorable fidelity to John Sherman, or with his own views of personal integrity, "consent or seem to consent to be a candidate." "I would not respect myself," said he, "if I could find it in my heart to do, or to say, or to permit it to be done, that which would even be ground for any one to suspect that I wavered in my loyalty to Ohio, or my devotion to the chief of her choice, and the chief of mine. I do not request, I demand that no delegate who would not cast a reflection upon me shall cast a ballot for me."

There was no misunderstanding his position. Governor Foraker, a delegate with him, said: "Major McKinley is here under the most rigid instructions to support John Sherman, and no extraneous circumstances, or extraordinary inducemenis, could for a moment divert his attention from the central idea of his presence here. McKinley is as thoroughly impressed with the gavity of the situation as he can be, and no man has or can have, any reason to doubt his fidelity to his trust."

To the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, Murat Halstead telegraphed: "The people of Ohio should see that the conduct of McKinley through this trying week has been admirable. His good faith is undoubted. The history of our State makes his position one of the utmost delicacy, but guided by a fine sense of honor, he has made no mistakes and has done his duty thoroughly. Mr. Sherman's friends can find no fault with him."

Major McKinley remained steadfast in his position, and when Blaine's letter came, reiterating his refusal to be a candidate, the nomination went to Benjamin Harrison and was ratified by election in the fall. It is hardly making a rash statement to say that Major McKinley's fidelity to John Sherman lost him the Presidency. But it increased the confidence of the people in his honor and faithfulness to his trust.

Four years later came the Minneapolis Convention. Major McKinley was its Permanent Chairman. When it became evident that Blaine could not defeat Harrison, many of his friends turned toward McKinley. There was great excitement when the convention began to ballot. Major McKinley was in the chair and announced that the ballot for President should be taken. The first State called—Alabama—told that some, at least, of Blaine's strength was going to McKinley. When Ohio was called the vote was announced as "44 for McKinley, 2 for Harrison." The convention went wild. Amid the din Major McKinley demanded a poll of the delegation. "I am a delegate from Ohio," he cried, "and I demand that my vote be counted."

"You were not here," shouted Foraker, "and your alternate voted for you," and again the shouts went up. The poll was taken, and Ohio cast forty-five votes for McKinley and one for Harrison. The one Harrison vote was given by Major McKinley. Harrison was nominated, receiving 535 votes, but McKinley came within a fractional part of one vote of having as many as were cast for the idol of the Republican party, James G. Blaine. Blaine had 182 5-6 votes and McKinley 182 1-6.

A GREAT CAMPAIGNER.

Major McKinley has a fame won in another field than that of official life. It has been gained as a political campaign orator. Without exaggeration it can be said that more people have heard him discuss political issues than have listened to any other speaker now living in the United States. He has been a favorite on the stump for years. In every campaign the demands for his services far exceed the possibility of his meeting them. His great tour in the fall of 1894 is without a parallel in our history. It was a triumphal progress from State to State.

At Indianapolis, on September 26th, Gen. Harrison introduced him to an audience such as had never before assembled in the Hoosier capital. At Chicago 9,000 listened to McKinley and cheering crowds followed his carriage through the streets. At St. Louis 7,000 people crowded into a hall intended to hold 5,000 and as many more could not get in at all. The police had to drive back the throng so as to get Major McKinley inside. At Kansas City the Auditorium, the largest place of assembling West of the Mississippi, would not hold half the people who came to hear him. At Hutchinson, Kansas, a comparatively small town, Major McKinley addressed the largest meeting ever held in the State. The estimates of the attendance ran as high as 40,000. People came from Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Missouri and Nebraska. It was a day meeting, and bad all the exuberant manifestations of processions, bands and glee clubs. One of the latter sang, in poor rhyme, but possibly good prophecy:

"The man will fare slimly
Who oppose McKinley
In eighteen ninety-six.

At Topeka 24,000 people were present. The Populist Ex-Attorney-General, who had nominated Llewelling, the sitting Populist Governor, rode in the bicycle parade that escorted McKinley to the meeting. "I believe in honoring a governor who won't steal," he said, "and no one has ever accused McKinley of stealing He has never catered to the baser elements of the society. That is what our Governor has done. If this Populist crowd is elected again they will steal the mountains of Missouri in another two years."

In his trip through Kansas, Major McKinley spoke to 150,000 people in two days. Once he made seventeen speeches in twenty-four hours. At Lincoln, Nebraska, 8,000 people were present among them 500 cowboys who rode ninty miles on horseback to hear him. At Omaha 12,000 came out, the largest audience ever gathered under one roof in the State. From Council Buffs to Des Moines he spoke at every station, his audiences aggregating 50,000. Ten thousand turned out at Des Moines. Among the 10,000 who came to hear him at St. Paul were hundreds from the two Dekotas. At Duluth the iron miners came and shared with the old soldiers the honor of escorting him. There were 15,000 in the audience, and afterward he spoke to the laborers at work at the docks, Madison, Wis., turned out 10,000, Milwaukee 15,000. On the Saturday before the Madison meeting he spoke twenty-one times in 16 hours to audiences ranging from 500 to 7,000. Grand Rapids, Mich., gave him 4,000 listeners. At Peoria, Ill., there were 20,000: and at Springfield the resting place of Abraham Lincoln, fully as many.

Then he turned Southward toward New Orleans. At Lexington, once the home of that other apostle of protection, 3,000 greeted him as he passed through. At Chattanooga, Tenn., there was a mighty throng at the station. The New Orleans Picayune, the leading Democratic paper, said his audience there numbered 8,000 It printed his speech in full, and devoted columns to a description of the scenes. There a Democrat in the audience shouted:

"What about the Force Bill?"

"We are more interested just now in the Board Bill than the Force Bill," was the Major's instant response. It was there that he said; "Cleveland is a piece man in war, and a war man in peace."

On his way home he had a grand greeting at Birmingham, Ala., and then went to West Virginia, speaking at Parkersburg, Huntington Charleston and Wheeling as well as to the crowds gathered at the stations along the route In one day he spoke twelve times, his hearers numbering in all over 30,000. In Pittsburg he had a great audience. In Philadelphia he spoke three times in one evening to immense meetings. His journey through New York was a grand ovation. At Buffalo he had to address three meetings. Ten thousand greeted him at Albany. From Dunkirk to Auburn, Rochester Syracuse, Utica, Schenectedy, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, the people turned out in thousands. On his return to Ohio he stopped at Erie at eight in the morning and found 12,000 people waiting to hear him. He closed the campaign in Ohio. This was, indeed, a memorable tour. It took in the States of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisana, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio. On undertaking it Major McKinley agreed to make forty-six speeches. He made them—and 325 more. For eight weeks he averaged seven speeches a day, ranging in length from ten minutes to an hour. It was estimated that 2,000,000 people listened to him. It was a long, arduous and tiresome journey, covering thousands of miles. But Major McKinley bore up under his labors with wonderful vigor. When it was over he said to a friend: "I have been singularly fortunate. I thank God every day of my life that I have been so watched over and cared for and brought through the long journey without a mishap of any kind."

After telling the story of his tour it need not be said that he has wonderful power as a campaigner. He is not a flowery speaker. He tells no stories, never seeks to make his audience laugh. His language is plain, his manner simple and sincere. His sincerity gives him his power over his audience. However, much his hearers might differ from his views, all recognize that he means what he says, believes what he says, and yield homage to his sincerity and earnestness. He deals in no personalities, utters no abuse. No opponent leaves his meetings angered by what he has heard.

He begins his speeches slowly, speaking in low, measured tones. Then gradually his voice grows stronger and louder until his penetrating tones are heard by his entire audience. He has a look of Webster. Many have spoken of this.

"McKinley's eyes are not so deep set," says one, "and his voice has not the volume and resonance of the Olympian oracle of the Constitution, but his periods have an earnestness, his voice has an inflection and force, his dark eye has the glow of a living coal of fire. No one can hear McKinley and doubt that his soul is touched with the living truth of a rule of action that has for its object the upbuilding of America and the highest welfare of every American citizen."

He has the power of stating a truth in plain words. Here are a few of the sayings that fell from his lips on that tour, and which his hearers understood and remembered: "Capital won't work without profit any more than the laborer will work without wages. Yet capital can wait on its dividends but the working man can't wait on his dinner."

"The capital of the workingman is his strong right arm and the deftness and skill of his brain, and if they are unused for a month, or three months, or six months, that much of the workman's capital has gone forever. What we want to-day is to keep that capital invested. You can't do it if you give Europe a part of our work to do."

"Diminution of domestic production means diminution of the demand for American labor. There is nothing cheap to the American that comes from Europe it it enforces idleness at home."

"The dearest things to any people are idleness and poverty." Major McKinley has known long service as a public speaker. It is more than the third of a century since he first was heard in a public discussion. In 1867 Ohio voted upon the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, giving to the colored man the right to suffrage. "The first political speech I ever made," said Governor McKinley the other day, "was in favor of that Amendment. It was delivered at the village of New Berlin, and I afterward made it through Stark county." He paused a moment, and then, his face brightening, he went on: "I really wish I could read that speech. I can see it now, all written out. I never prepared a speech with greater care in my life,"

As the young orator made his maiden speech—it was delivered from the veranda of the residence of Michæ Bitzer, a Pennsylvania German and staunch Republican, who yet points out with pride the spot where McKinley stood—no thought came to his mind of a day when not only hundreds, but millions of his fellow citizens would flock to hear him, and his eloquence have power "listening senates to command."

HIS HOME LIFE.

Major McKinley is now in his fifty-third year. He is strong and vigorous, well preserved. Of a long-lived family his father reached eighty-five, and his venerable mother still living at the age of eighty-seven, his stock of vitality has not been impaired by careless living or excesses. His form is erect, his eyes bright, scarcely a gray thead gleams among his dark hair. He works, but does not worry, and work seldom kills. A good deal of a philosopher, care sits rather lightly upon him. Trouble never keeps him awake. His dress is plain, and always of black material. His coat is a frock, always buttoned. In summer his clothing is of lighter material, but black in color, and he wears a straw hat instead of the silk hat worn in other seasons and on all formal occasions. His neckties are black or dark blue. Beyond a plain gold ring, he wears no jewlery, but in his button hole is always seen the bronze badge of the Grand Army of the Republic, or the red, white and blue rosette of the Loyal Legion.

He does not use intoxicating liquors, but is a great smoker. No man is a better judge of good cigars, and doesn't smoke any others. When not at work the blue smoke from his cigar is constantly curling in the air as he talks or travels. Those who do not know him well might think him rather reserved, if not austere. This would be a mistake. With his friends he is a most jolly companion While he never tells a story in his speeches, he is an excellent story-teller, and enjoys listening to them. His appreciation of humor is most keen, and when among his intimate associates there is no better sign that he is in excellent humor and likes the person with whom he talks than the way in which he is jokingly teasing him on some harmless matter.

His home is happy in the extreme. In 1871 he married Miss Ida Saxton, of Canton. Mrs. McKinley is a gentle, accomplished lady, but for years has been an invalid, and is even now confined to her bed much of the time. The devotion of husband and wife to one another is touching. No young lover ever manifested greater affection, more constant, loving care than does Major McKinley for his invalid wife When her health makes it at all possible she travels with him. When absent from her, not a day passes, not even during his arduous Western trip in 1894, in which he did not find time to send a brief letter or telegram to her at frequent intervals.

Their two children died in infancy, an especially deep affliction to a couple who loved children as they do. Mrs. McKinley will frequently stop her carriage while out driving and call a child to her. All her friends must bring their babies for her to see. At Christmas she sends little gifts to all the "Administration Babies" and those of her other friends. Both she and the Major are fond of the society of young people, and it is a source of regret to them that circumstances prevent their entertaining them. But Mrs. McKinley can neither go out nor receive guests, and it is recognized that all she can do is to formally acknowledge by cards calls made upon her. During his service as Governor, they gave, however, several receptions at their hotel to the Legislature, the public, and their Columbus friends. These were pleasant affairs, for the Governor enjoys agreeable company, is an excellent conversationalist, and a delightful host.

In religion the Major and Mrs. McKinley are Methodists, as were his father and mother. He is now arranging to place a memorial window in the little Methodist church in Poland, in remembrance of his father. But he came originally from Presbyterian stock. His grandfather was an elder in the Lisbon Presbyterian church from 1822 to 1836, during the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Vallandingham, father of Clement L. Vallandingham. Governor McKinley will place a similar memorial window to his grandfather in the new Presbyterian church at Lisbon.

Major McKinley is a man of moderate means. While not a poor man, he is by no means rich. But he lives plainly, and has no extravagances, personal or domestic. He owns some property in Canton, and has leased the Harter residence there which he occupies His aged mother lives in Canton with his sister, Miss Helen McKinley, and with her two grandchildren, Grace and James McKinley, children of the Governor's brother, who died in Indiana.

Major McKinley's career well exemplifies the possibilities of American citizenship. Starting in the battle of life without the adventitious aids of wealth or high station, what he is and whereunto he has attained he has won for himself. The boy soldier in the ranks of Company E, finds himself at life's meridian a citizen whose fame has spread throughout the whole land, and whose name is indeed a "household word." And in a career wrought out in the open arena of public affairs, with a Nation's eye upon him, no whisper of scandal, no taint of wrong-doing attaches to his name. The tongue of slander is stilled, the finger of malice points to no stain on his record. Should destiny have no other and greater honors in store for him, his name and fame will still live in the annals of the American people.

When introducing Major McKinlhy to a great meeting at Indianapolis in 1894, Ex-President Harrison, in that succinct, felicitous style no one is better master of than he, thus summed up the man: "He has endeared himself to all by his record as a gallant young soldier, battling for the flag. He has honored himself, his state and the country by his conspicuous services in high legislative and executive places No man more than he is familiar with the questions that now engage public thought. No man is more able than he lucidly to set them before the people. I do not need to invoke your attention to what he shall say. He will command it."

HENRY HALL.

Doctors Disagree as to the Cause and Treatment of Catarrh.

Nearly everyone has their head choked up, more or less with catarrh in some form. Every physician has his own method of treating this disease. Dr. Stratnmore says the profession is singularly unsuccessful in the treatment of catarrh. He claims camphor is one of the best remedies for inflamation, such as catarrh, cold in the head, etc., and says that he prescribes Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm as it is the only preparation that contains camphor in large quantities and has found it singularly successful in the treatment of the disease. He long ago consigned his douches and other instruments to the attic as he considers their use injurious. Mrs. Alfred Arnold of Startle, Jefferson Co., Ohio, writes that she had catarrh for eighteen years and tried many remedies, "but nothing ever helped me like Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm. My head is clear and my catarrh is gone." A small sample may be obtained by sending 2 ct. stamp to Pretzinger Bros., Chemists, Dayton, Ohio.

Church Doings.

Edinburg, Ind., Special.

Sunday services at the First Baptist church were held as follows: Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor, Rev. R D. Leonard; preaching at 2 p. m. by Rev. J. R. Miller. The Odd Fellows and Household of Ruth turned out and made a grand display Sunday Preaching at 7:30 p. m. by pastor, Rev. R. D. Leonard; collection $23.05. A large number of the Franklin and Columbus people were in the city Sunday. Mrs. R. D. Leonard of Indianapolis was here Sunday to see her many friends.

Wanted
Agents to Sell
The
the HISTORY of
BLACK
PHALANX.

No competition. The first of its kind to record the services of the NEGRO SOLDIERS during the wars 1775, 1812, 1861-65. No library complete without it. Sells fast to Whites and Blacks. Big profits. Agents report 30 to 90 sales per week. Don't miss this chance to make money. Send for circulars and liberal terms, or $1.00 for outfit. Distance no hinderance, as all freights are paid. Mention paper

AMERICAN PUB'G CO.
Hartford, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago or St Louis.

At the Silk Counter

To start with here are some remarkab'e low priced Silks—bargain you see only at Indiana's largest and best Silk Store.

At 15c a yd—Plain China Silks, all colors.
At 19c a yd—Plain Black China Silks.
At 25c a yd—Fancy Figured Taffetas.
At 39c a yd—Fancy India Silks, light ground, colored figures.
At 49c a yd—New Shades in plain China, 27 inches wide.
At 59c a yd—Swiss Taffeta, fancy colored stripes, worth 85c.
At 69c a yd—Six styles Chameleon Satin, prismatic effects.
At 75c a yd—Ten styles of colored Gros de Londres, scroll effects.
At 85c a yd—Ten styles Brocaded black gros grain, worth $1.25.
At 95c a yd—Twenty-five styles black figured taffetas, worth $1.50.
At $1 a yd—Fifteen styles French Damasse Silks, worth $1.50.
At $1.25 a yd—Ten different patterns in Printed Warp Taffetas, worth $1.75.

IMPORTED

WASH GOODS.

Swiss Batiste in plain colors and black for Shirt Waists at 25c a yard.

A new importation of White Swiss with black dots at 29c and 39c a yard.

Silver Cloth for Shirt Waists. It comes in broken stripes and does not require lining; the price 39c a yard.

Grenadine Swiss, half silk, in stripes and checks, a beautiful fabric; price, 45c a yard.

The greatest display of Brown Linens ever shown in this State without exception. It includes Silk and Linen, Linen Batiste, Tow Linen, Silk Embroidered Linen, Silk Checked Linen and everything new and stylish.

Over 200 distinct styles in real French Organdies—25c and 39c a yard.

WASH GOODS

—West Aisle.—

25 different styles in light-colored Dimities, all pretty patterns, good styles, the 10c quality at 6¼c a yard.

20 pieces of yard-wide Irish Lawns, this season's styles and an excellent quality, at 6¼c a yard.

15 pieces of Belmont Lace Striped Lawns in the daintiest of Dresden and Persian styles, the 15 cent quality at 10 cents a yard.

Unexcelled lines of Percale, Dimities and Lawns at 12½ cents a yard.

THE NEW YORK STORE

(ESTABLISHED 1853.)

Unparalleled April Selling—These last days of this month will see some of the greatest retailing of the year—why? Well this warm weather came almost before we knew it and now our entire Stock of Spring Goods must be sold at almost cost. And to make things all the more interesting we have made special prices in all departments. Come right along if you care to save money. This list doesn't half tell the story.

WHITE GOODS,

East Aisle.

Check Nainsooks—pretty, dainty and cool—two good values at 4c and 5c a yard.

Fine Striped Lawns, the 12½c kind at 10c a yard. Lace Sriped Dimities at 12½c a yard.

10 pieces of Fancy Stripe; a good 25c quality on sale at 18c a yard.

Organdies, 68-inch wide from 39c a yard up.

A lot of Remnants of White Goods of all kinds, in 1 to 9 yards lengths, at 10c a yard.

PARASOLS.

If you want to be Parasol wise, if you want to be up on what is right and proper for 1896 in Parasols, just come down and look through this stock of ours. If you do start you won't stop until you've seen them all, they are so pretty and swell, so interesting. All the extreme novelties, including black and white, Dresden Grass Linen, plain and trimmed, lined and unlined, prices are right, $1.00 to $15.00.

CAPES.

The cut price sale of Capes has created quite a big sensation.

There never was a better stock of capes

IN INDIANA.

And never did Capes sell for so little

An Example or Two.

A full-Sweep Double Cloth Cape of Clay Worsted,

REGULAR $5 FOR $3 50.

other cloth Capes at $5, $6, $7, $8 and $10, that should bring one third as much again. Silks Capes, at from $4.50 up to the best.

All at Special Prices.

MILLINERY.

Tasteful ladies declare that our Millinery has been chosen and made with the greatest skill—that it is the prettiest and daintiest they have seen. This season has been a repetition of former triumphs, won only by untiring zeal and the hardest of work. We are glad you appreciate it, for it's been the biggest season so far as well as the best.

THE SACO, to which we called your attention Saturday, has sprung rapidly into favor, the rolling brim and high crown being points for especial commendation. It is made of fine Milan Braid and the price untrimmed is $3.25.

Three special numbers in made Hats at $2 50, $3.50 and $3.98; regular $4.00 and $5.00.

Full line af Sailors and Leghorns at popular prices.

-CORSETS-

Opening sale of Summer Corsets, beginning to-day:

A Special Summer Corset, with long waist and two side steels, a 59c corset for 39c.

Thompson's Summer Corset, a finely fitting Summer Corset, for 75 cents.

Thompson's Glove-fitting Summer Corset, in three different lengths, at $1 a pair. You know what Thompson's Glove fitting Corset is.

R. & G., W. B., Kabo High Bust and the Ferris Waist, all in Summer styles.

COTTONS

(BASEMENT.)

One to 9 yd. Remnants of 9-4 unbleached Sheeting, the 18c quality at 12½c a yd. The 11-4 width, worth 22c, at 15c a yard.

10-4 ready-made Lockwood Sheets, for 59c, worth 75c.

10-4 hemstitched bleached Sheets, formerly 85c, for 69c each.

42x45 ready-made Pillow Cases, 8c each. A finer quality that sold for 15c now 12½c each.

A full line of Tickings for 8c a yd. up. Large blue and white stripes for awnings.

Also new line of Madras and Cheviots for waists and shirtings.

Suits and Waists.

An unusually complete line of Tailor-made Suits. Suits that have an air of individuality so much to be desired. Prices starting with an all-wool Scotch Blazer Suit at $5, and go all the way to the finest tailor-made gowns in plain and mixed materials at $30, $40 and $50.

Two Shoe Specials.

Boys' Black Calf

And Wine Colored Russia Leather Shoes, handsome, stylish and made for wear at a pair, $2.00 The best $2 worth of boys' shoes

You Ever Bought.

Ladies' Oxford Ties

Made on the swell new Boston last, in both black and tan, patent leather trimmed or plain, at, a pair, $3.00. The best $3 worth of ladies' shoes

You Ever Bought.

Suits and Waists.

All the leading cloths in Shirt Waists, made in the newest styles and priced with a view of underselling everyone. We intend to do an enormous Shirt Waist business this year and have made a splendid start.

PETTIS ✻ DRY ✻ GOODS ✻ COMPANY.

A Welcome Visitor.

Fayetteville, Tenn., Special.

The Freeman is a welcome visitor here. Those who can't buy it, borrow it. All the schools are preparing to close. Mr. Dell Ransaw came in from Clifton last week. Mr. Solon McGaw was elected representative of the Sunday school last Sunday morning to attend the district conference in July at Nashville. Misses Susie McCollum and Mary McDonald visited friends at Howells last Saturday and Sunday. They are delighted with their trip. The straw hat fete netted a handsome sum. The Baptist church is about to call a pastor. The Lincoln Literary program last meeting was good. The debate for the next meeting is, "Resolved That Mr. Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation more for love of Negro, than for the preservation of the Union.' Affirmative, Johnnie Fannon; negative. Willie M. Jones. Owing to their youth and their being class mates, the occasion is looked forward to with much interest. Miss Mary Rhodes is on the sick list. Mrs. Rev. Jones has been ill for several days. Cora Lee Williams is still confined to her bed. The A. M. E. church is preparing to rally to finish the fence around their church lot and complete the church. A large congregation assembled at the A. M. E. church last Sunday night to hear the pastor. Rev. J. A. Jones delivered a special sermon to the young people. Leave news notes at Willie Commons.

The Nuptial Knot.

Shelbyville, Tenn., Special.

Rev. Mrs. James Turner, principal of the Columbia High School, spent the week very pleasantly with her husband, also a few days with her mother in the "City of Rocks." The daughter of of George Morton, Miss Georgia Anna, was married to George Jenkins of Nashville on the 19th at his elegant country home. Many friends witnessed the ceremony which was performed by Rev. James Turner. Many presents were received. A vein was broken in one of Mrs. Lizzie Little's limbs. She is very weak from the loss of blood. James Gilliland has completed his new kitchen which is very nice. W. M. Gilliland, his brother will leave in a few days for Nashville Miss Mamie Stubbs is hard at work on political economy. The entertainment given at the home of S. Floyd by his accomplished daughters and a part of the school was very nice and pleasant. Miss Hattie Bowman is very sick. Mrs. James Streeter has a very sick son. Revs. Nixon, Harris, Bowman and Turner attended the funeral of Mrs. Alexander on the 16th. Rev. S. E. Harris has Rev. J. A. Hillman working with him in the revival at his church W. M. Thompson and wife are at home to spend a few months. Every man, woman and child should take The Freeman. It is the morning star of the race. We can't get lost if we follow its teachings. Get it at W. H. Gosling's store.

Local Happenings.

Clarendon, Ark., Special.

Miss Franklin's brother and friend were out from Mariana last Sunday visiting her. Quite a crowd went out Sunday three miles in the country to attend preaching. The entertainment last week for the benefit of the A. M. E. church was a success. Mrs. C. C. Smith and her little girl Willie returned home Saturday after a two week's visit with friends and relatives at Helena and Mississippi. Presiding Elder J. I. Low was with his people last week at the A. M. E. church. Prof. Crump of Holly Grove was in the city last week. Rev. Pair was in town Saturday on business. The Ladies' Industrial Club met last week and had a reelection of officers. Rev. A. M. Milbrooke of Pine Bluff was in the city Saturday en route home. James Moore, after spending a few days here, left Saturday night for his home in Pine Bluff. Miss Smith, who has not been able to leave her room since Christmas, is getting along nicely. The Odd Fellows have moved into the Masonic Building. Austin Wildman of Stutgart is in the city. Circuit court will convene here Monday the 27th. Wm. Moore of Marvell was in the city last week. Remember children's day and let us be on time.

Literary Societies.

Redemption, Ark., Special.

A literary society was organized at the A. M. E. church on last Friday night. The following is a list of the officers president, Rev. G. D. Dancy; vice president, M. T. Casey; secretary, R. F. Mallory; corresponding secretary, James Hawkins; editor, Miss Sarah Casey. The meeting of the society will be on Friday evening of each week. The Ministerial Institute was in sesison last Sunday at Pleasant Hill Baptist church. In connect with this Institute the name of R. B. Lotspeech deserves special mention. The Guilt Bros. shipped a large lot of staves to the factory at Little Rock this week. Mrs. Emily Dunlap is improving. The Freeman is read with interest and from all indications it is here to stay. Mrs. Sarah Fields is much better.

State Educational Convention.

Little Rock, Ark., Special.

The State Educational Convention is called to meet in this city in June. The Rev. Dr. T. H. Jackson is the prime mover. The White River Presbytery of the Synod of Missouri was in session this week. Prof. Ponter of Shorter University preached an able sermon at Bethel on Easter. The ex-slaves of this state have sent up a long list, praying Congress to pass the ex-Slave Pension Bill. The Rev. I. J. Tolliver is in charge of the First Baptist church. Rev. P. W. Waid held his District Conference at Centennial A. M. E. church. Literary meeting at Bethel church every week. Tell everybody you see to go to Jones and Coffins' drug store or Armstrong's barber shop and get a copy of The Freeman. Rev. Y. B. Sims, pastor of the Congregational church, returned from Nashville where he has been attending a convention of said church Bethel church has the best choir in the state. Prof. J. K. Rector, chorister.

Bread Raised and Baked in One Hour

Greatest labor and time saving process; as simple and cheap as the old way, by which the finest and most heathful bread is made, by any one, at no extra expense. All who try it speak highly of it. Now used by over 21,000 families. Guaranteed as represented, to raise and bake the best bread in an hour. I will send this receipt easily worth $5.00 to any address for 25 cents in stamps. G. W. AIKEN, E. Toledo, O.

For Sale or Trade.

A corner lot in North Indianapolis that is clear of incumbrance. Will trade for property on either of the following streets: Howard, Fayette, Yandes and Columbia avenue.

H. H. BEVILLE, 2½ W. Washington-st.

WANTED.

TO TRADE:—Vacant lots for property on Blackford, Fayette, Howard, West North and other good streets in these neighborhoods. I will assume indebtedness or pay a cash difference on property that suits. H. H. BEVILLE, 2¼ W. Washington St

Do You Want a

High Grade Bicycle

Or Buggy at One half price? Send 4 cents in postage and your address to

BICYCLE EXCHANGE,

Cincinnati, : : : : : : : : : Ohio.

MILLINERY

Ladies leave orders for Spring Millinery at MRS. PARKHILL-FALK'S. Everything new, nobby and nice, goods at the lowest prices in the city. The entire winter stock selling at half its worth. Hats trimmed free of charge when goods are bought of us.

MILLINERY PARLORS,

47 South Illinois Street.

Fill Your Own Teeth.

For Free Instructions Write

GEORGE W. CARROLL,

446 Belden Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Monarch.

Phone 1453 84 E. Wash. St.,

Mail and telephone orders promptly filled. Money refunded if goods are not as represented. Street cars stop in front of Monarch.

"Oriental Blend" Tea, a perfect combination of high-grade Teas, direct importation, in packages, only, halves 15c, pound .... 30c.

Worth double; no middleman's profit in this.

Great variety of China, Japan and Ceylon Teas at wholesale prices.

Extra Rio Coffee, fresh roasted, per pound .... 20cts.
Crushed Java Coffee, fresh roasted, per pound .... 16cts.
Hoffman House Java and Mocha, per pound .... 35cts.
(Highest of high-grade coffee.)
"Pure Food" Corn Starch, the most perfect, indorsed by Ohio Pure Food Commission, one pound packages .... 5cts.
Tapioca, per pound 5cts
Imported Macaroni, per pound .... 10cts.
Domestic Macaroni, per pound .... 7cts.
Egg Noodles, Macaroni, per pound .... 10cts.
Fresh Roll Butter, per pound .... 15cts.
Elgin Creamery (received daily), per pound .... 25cts.
Fancy Messina Lemons, per dozen .... 12cts.

MEAT DEPARTMENT.

More popular than ever. You get what you ask for.

Our Porterhouse Steaks are well known for their fine quality.

Pot Roasts, per pound 5cts to 7cts
Good Beefsteaks, per pound .... 7½cts.
Boiling Beef, per pound .... 4cts.
Pork Chops, per pound .... 9cts.
Corn Beef, per pound .... 3cts.
Beef Suet, per pound .... 5cts.
Armour California Hams, per pound .... 7½cts.
Armour Bacon, per pound .... 10cts.
Armour Boiled Ham, sliced .... 25cts.
Armour Simon Pure Leaf Lard, 3 pounds for .... 25cts.
Good quality Lard, four pounds for .... 25cts.

Another car fancy Michigan Potatoes received. Cost a little more, but we sell at old price—10 bushel lots, 25cts a bushel.

S. H. MALPAS, M. D.

CHRONIC DISEASES A PECIALTY.

OFFICE—MARION BLOCK,

Cor. Meridian and Ohio Sts.

OFFICE HOURS { 8 to 12 a. m. every day. 2 to 5:30 p. m. except Sunday.

A Beautiful Face.

Free from pimples, blackheads and freckles insured by using our Toilet Preparation. Large box mailed for 25 cents, also Pocket Dictionary, 30,000 words, 200 illustrations Free. Acme Supply Co., Department C, Littleton, N. H.

7 TRADE MARK BLOOD AND NERVE REMEDY.

It Has No Equal.

It represents the combined efforts of the ablest medical science in Germany, England and America, and put to flight all other so-called great remedies which have so long misled and disapointed the public. For all blood and nerve troubles it stands unequaled. Try it. Ask for the 7 United Blood and Nerve Remedy Compound. For sale by all Druggists. Cut this out and get it.

GUITARS MANDOLINS, AND BANJOS

Opera Glasses, Jeweelry,

Watches, Clocks, Lamps, Silverware, Umbrellas,

—Revolers.—

SOLD on EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

O. J. CONRAD,

70 & 72 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE,

(Jerusalem's Old Stand.)

REFRESH THE INNER MAN AT PATTERSON'S RESTAURANT,

16 Indiana Avenue.

J. W. Patterson; Proprietor.

Now

Is your chance to get Good Photos

While the rates are down—

Bennett's Best Cabinets Only $1 a Doz.

CALL AND SEE HIM.

38½ E. WASHINGTON STREET

A NEW STORE.

The Pfafflin Grocery Co.

S. W. Cor. Ohio & Illinois Sts.

A NEW STOCK.

Eatables of all kinds, including a regular Stock, Green Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables. Candies, Nuts and Foreign Fruits are always in stock, in fact we keep

"A FULL HOUSE"

....THE....

Sindlinger Meat Market

Is connected and all purchases are delivered Free within the City Limits.

Fresh Meats; Salt Meats

Of the best quality and at the Most Reasonable Prices.

Office Phone 898.
Residence Phone 714.

FREDERICK FALK,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE HOURS: 7 to 9 a. m. 12 to 3 p. m. 6 to 8 p. m. Office 47½ S. Ill. St.

Residence 682 N. Ill. St. Indianapolis.

Dr. Frederick Falk desires to announce that he has opened an office at the above location, where he will be pleased to meet his friends and patients. He is thoroughly equipped for the successful treatment of all MEDICAL and SURGICAL DISEASES.

BIRD MANNA

The Great Secret of the Canary Breeders of the Hartz Mountain, Germany. Bird Manna will restore the song of Cage Birds, will prevent their ailments and keep them in good condition. It makes canari essing, even while shedding feathers. Sent by mail on receipt of 15c. Sold by all druggists. Bird Book free. Bird Food Co., 400 N. 3d St. Phila. Pa.

THIRTY YEARS OF FREEDOM

TO BE GIVEN BY A COMPANY OF FINE ARTISTS

For the Benefit of Provident Hospital—Politics on the Boom—A Colored Man Elected Clerk—The Waiters to Organize.

Chicago, Ill., Special.

Chicago has been on the boom for the past four or five weeks politically. In every ward in the city the politicians have been busy making ready for the battle, which took place on last Tuesday. Political meetings have been held in every hall in the city, and prominent politicians have expounded the gospel of Republicanism. On last Monday evening the final meetings were held, and on every street you could see a band of music parading with their banners flying in the air, both Democrats and Republicans. The democrats seem to be somewhat dull along political lines, as the last city adminstration of ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins killed their party in Chicago and Cook County, and the Republicans are carrying the colors.

The colored waiters of Chicago have organized what is known as a Waiters Benevolent Association, which organization was formed on last Thursday week at 598 State street. This organization is for the purpose of bettering the condition of our colored waiters, both morally and financially, which will prove a great benefit to all its members. At its first meeting more than fifty names were enrolled on its book as members. It will hold its regular meetings at the above number weekly. Mr. W. L. Martin, the colored representative on the South Town ticket, as a candidate for clerk was on last Tuesday elected by a majority of more than 2000 votes. It was said that in some of the wards that his own people worked against him, which was regretted by every one who knew it. Mr. Martin is a young man of sterling worth, and will make a representative that we all may feel proud. Ft. Wagner Circle No. 5, G. A. R. gave a grand musical fantasma at Central Hall Monday evening April 6th, at which the following artists participated: Miss Irene McClellen, Mrs. V. W. Dusden, Miss Meridith, Ivory Hamilton, Bert Williams, Dr. Croker, and Robert Mitchel. Miss Gertrude Jackson accompanist. After a lengthy program the chairs were removed and the music-loving people remained and enjoyed an evening of dancing.

Mr. J. L. Fleming, formerly editor and proprietor of the Chicago Free Speech, left the city last Sunday for St. Joe, Mo., to take charge of the "National Protest" of that city. Mr. Fleming has lived in Chicago for the past three years, having come to this city from Memphis, Tenn. The Ninth Battalion I. N. G., gave a grand inaugural ball at their Armory, Thirteenth street and Michigan avenue. Tuesday evening April 14th, quite a large crowd being present. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers, which made things look very pleasing. Speeches were made by Major J. B. Buckner, Capt. J. R. Marshall and others. After an hour or so of speech-making the crowd enjoyed a dance. The Battalion is the coming soldiers of Illinois Their armory has been well equipped and they are now ready to answer any call they may receive. The major and officers deserve great credit for their able work in the management of the Ninth Battalion.

The Chicago Amateur Minstrel Club gave a dance party at the Armory of the Ninth Battalion on last Tuesday evening. The entertainment was one that will long be remembered by all who attended. The hall was beautifully decorated with flowers, and the ladies were attired in evening dress. The gentlemen were in full dress, with red and white cornations pined on the coats of the arrangements and floor committees, which made things look very swell. Mr. Julius N. Avendolph, the president, with his able cabinet, deserves credit for this creditable entertainment. The colored people of Chicago will some time in April give one of the grandest entertainment at the Auditorium ever given in the history of our race in this city. This entertainment is entitled "Thirty Years of Freedom" for the benefit of Provident Hospital. It is to show the progress of the Negro for the past thirty years Some of the finest talent in our city and out will participate. Mr. Joseph H. Douglass will furnish them with some fine violin music, while Sisseretta Jones the "Black Patti" will sing and quite a number of other fine artists. The exact date has not yet been decided on, but it will be about the latter part of April. This entertrinment is under the management of an auxilary committee consisting of Mrs. Walter Hately, chairman; Mrs. John Barton Payne, Mrs. Lyman Trumbull, Mrs. John Wilson, Miss Ida Platt, secretary.

Lodge News.

Philadelphia, Pa., Special.

Charles Sumner Lodge No. 28, G. S. is still doing good work, the members of the Lodge are taking special interest in adding names to their roll. The young ladies of the lodge are arranging to have a drawing contest which promises to be of great interest under the management of Mrs. Rebecca Ray.

Hermine Court I. O. O. C., will meet Thursday evening at 409 S. 11th st. at which time several ladies will take the degree of Calanthe Grand Chancellor H. M. Kelley and Grand Keeper of Records and Seals, R. R. Johnson, will be present to assist with the ceremonies.

At the regular monthly meeting of Pyramid Temple A. A. O. N. M. S. Masonic Temple, was held on Wednesday evening last, and many matters of special interest were acted upon by the members. Illustrious Grand Potentate Holland, requests that all nobles of the shrine appear in full dress uniform at each meeting. St. James Court of Syrene No. 1, will be the guest of St. James Commandery No. 6, K. T. May 21st. Robt. Crooley left on Monday for Richmond, Va. to attend the funeral of his brother, Edward Crooley. Lieutenant R. R. Johnson, of Keystone Division No. 4, U. R. K. of P. visited Chester last Friday. Miss Mattie Grant is convalesent. Keystone Division No. 4, U. R. K. of P. has received an invitation to attend divine services at Trinity church, at Frankford, on the first Sunday in May. The Bishop Payne Literary Society of Union A. M. E. church, 16th st. below Fairmont Ave., held an interesting meeting on Monday evening, April 6th in the mock congress, and discussed subjects of interest. On Thursday evening a committee of ladies and gentlemen tendered Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Balack a surprise party. Chas. Horsey has returned from Scranton, Pa.

An Afternoon Tea.

Memphis, Tenn., Special.

The Twentieth Century Entertainment given by the Occidental Lodge No. 3, U. B. F., at their hall Monday night, was a grand success. An afternoon tea was given the 12th by Mrs. Edward Cooper in honor of her guest Mrs. Francis E. W. Harper, of New York. The drawing room between the hours of five and nine were thronged with ladies. The table was handsomely decorated in crimson. Miss Pearl Ashford is the guest of Mrs. T. J. Searcy this month. Alfred Green passed through the city last week. Jerry Upshaw, of Greenville, Miss., is the guest of Rot Flemings. The Tabernacle Baptist church was crowded beyond the seating capacity Thursday night by the elite of the city to witness the marriage of Miss Captola E. Conway and Alex. Cooper. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. T. J. Searcy after the beautiful ritual of the Baptist church. The church was handsomely decorated with rare flowers and evergreens, and over the chancel was hung a beautiful marriage bell. The bride was attended by Miss Lillie Barner, and the groom by Wm. Smith. The bride was given away by her mother. Miss Emma Brodin presided at the organ and rendered Mendelsohn's wedding march as the party entered. The bride was gowned in white albetros trimmed with lace, and carried bridal roses. The bridesmaid wore white albetros. After the ceremony the happy couple repaired to the residence of the bride's mother, where an elegant repast was served to about thirty-five friends and relatives. The presents were numerous. Miss Ada Thompson was seriously cut across the left side of the abdomen on Easter Sunday by her step-father on account of his refusing to allow herself and mother to attend church. She will recover. Richard Smith shot with intent to kill Lee Palm the 12th, but missed his mark. Marshal Beatty, who lives in North Memphis near the L. & N. railroad, died the 15th from the effects of concentrated lye administered by an unknown person. Beatty was head pressman at the Hanover oil mill. No arrests have been made.

Phillips' Memorial Hall.

To the friends of Roger Williams University and the Colored Baptists of America: As a manifestation of our esteem for the late Rev. D. W. Phillips, who founded Roger Williams University at Nashville, Tenn., and who spent so many years laboring for our moral and educational advancement, it is proposed to erect upon the campus of that institution a building to be known as Phillips' Memorial Hall, and to be used as a dormitory for young women. No man has done more for our people than the saintly, scholarly, lovable Dr. D. W. Phillips. Let us show our gratitude by contributing largely for the erection of this building. I start the list with $10.00—let every Baptist church contribute something. Send all contributions to Prof. C. C. Phillips, Treasurer of the Alumni Association, Roger Williams University, Nashville, Tenn. If possible, send contribution before May 4th, 1896. Let all old students attend the commencement of '96. Yours for the success of Roger Williams,

W. J. HARVEY,
President of the Alumni.

Mrs. H. C. Ayer, of Rochford, Vt., writes: "After having fever I was very much debilitated and had dyspepsia so bad I could scarcely eat anything. A little food caused bloating and burning in the stomach with pain and much soreness in my side and a great deal of headache. My physician seemed unable to help me and I continued in this condition until I took Dr. Kay's Renovator which completely cured me." Sold by H. C. Pomeroy, opposite post office, at 25 cents and $1.

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles' PAIN PILLS. CURE All Pain. "One cent a dose."

As a **Blood Purifier** and nerve tonic Dr. Kay's Renovator has no equal.

Mrs. G. Hammond, 2509 Farnam St., Omaha writes: Feb. 27th., 96. "I have been terribly afflicted with blood poisoning. I had BOILS and CARBUNCLES often for several years and was very wakeful nights. For about nine months I had a SORE IN MY NOSE which would not heal in spite of all I could do and I feared it was a cancer. I took Dr. Kay's Renovator and it has purified my blood so the sore has healed up intirely, the boils and carbuncles have disapeared and I now sleep better and feel better than I have for a long time." It is an excellent tonic for the nerves, stomach, bowels, liver, etc.

Dr. Kay's Renovator

Is also a certain cure for dyspepsia, constipation, liver and kidney diseases and all nervous and blood diseases, headache, billiousness, spring fever, boils, blotches, etc. Sold by druggists or sent by mail from western office on receipt of price 25 cts. or $1.

At This Time of Year it is invaluable as it renovates and invigorates the whole system and purifies and enriches the blood giving new life and vigor to the whole body. It is concentrated, in tablet form, very plesant and easy to take and always agrees with the stomach. **150 DOSES $1.** Send for booklet it has many valuable receipts, gives symptoms and treatment for nearly all diseases and many say it is worth $5.00 if they could not get another. Sent free from our Western office. DR. B. J. KAY MEDICAL CO., 620 So. 16th St., Omaha Neb.

SOLD BY

H. C. Pomeroy, Opp Postoffice, Indianapolis, Ind.

African-American Gold Mining and Trading Company,

100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

OUR COUNTRY NEEDS IT—GOLD!

The principal objects of this company are to buy, sell and operate gold mines.

Perhaps you cannot afford to buy an entire gold mine, but you can have an interest in several valuable ones through us.

Enormous fortunes have been made in gold-mining, but never were the opportunities greater than they are to-day.

The ownership of a few shares of our stock may make you rich.

Some of the wealthiest men of to-day became so through mining. The cry of the whole world is for Gold! and its value and necessity is being more fully appreciated each day.

All precious mineral discoveries are practically gifts to the people. Each person is entitled to what he can fairly get. Why not try for your share through us now?

Splendid opportunities for securing great bargains in mines come to us constantly. Our agents are reporting from the gold fields of this continent and from Africa. The company owns two promising properties in Cripple Creek. We propose to develop one of the most remarkable, well-proven placer mines in the world. It has already produced about $2,000,000 by crude surface working, and is estimated to contain over $25,000,000 in gold.

Now is the time to invest with us. Do not wait until every man, woman and child is eager to buy and prices have advanced enormously.

In 1887 the first shipments of gold, amounting to less than $600,000, were made from South Africa. In 1894 the production was nearly $40,000,000. It is estimated that works under way and contemplated will produce $100,000,000 per year.

Less than five years ago Cripple Creek was unknown as a mining camp. In 1892 it produced $200,000. It is now producing $1,000,000 per month.

Two old men, tired out and almost hopeless, not many years since clung desperately to a small hole in the ground which showed some traces of gold. That hole has since yielded over $2,000,000.

The Idaho Mine has paid nearly $6,000,000 in dividends, the Crown Point nearly $12,000,000, the Belcher over $15,000,000.

We know of no other prominent industry paying such large dividends on capital invested as fully developed producing gold mines. The rate of 25 per cent. per annum is quite common, while phenomenal returns are made in many instances.

We offer for sale 50,000 shares of our capital stock at the par value—

$10 PER SHARE.

Payable $2 per share on application and $1 fortnightly, beginning in two weeks. However, those desiring to pay in full can secure certificates of full paid stock at once.

Remit by check or post-office or express order or registered letter to AUSTIN GALLAGHER Secretary, 100 Broadway, New York.

Wonderful Discovery

CURLY HAIR MADE STRAIGHT BY

TAKEN FROM LIFE.
BEFORE AND AFTER TREATMENT.

OZONIZED OX MARROW

(COPYRIGHT BY BUCK & RAYNER, CHICAGO.)

This wonderful hair pomade is the only safe preparation in the world that makes kinky hair straight as shown above. It renders the hair soft, pliable and glossy, and by nourishing the roots imparts new life and vigor. Elegantly perfumed. Ozonized Ox Marrow is manufactured only by Buck & Rayner, the well known druggists of Chicago. Their reputation is a guarantee that it is **perfectly pure and harmless**. Beware of imitations. See that their name is blown in the bottle. Thousands who have used the genuine Ozonized Ox Marrow testify to its never failing merits. Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists. If your druggist does not keep it, we will send you 3 bottles for $1.25 or 6 for $2.50. Always inclose a post office money order, as we do not send goods C. O. D. Write your address and name plainly. Address

BUCK & RAYNER,
STATE AND MADISON STS., CHICAGO.

Drummers' Yarns.

Containing all the latest "good things" picked up here and there by our COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

If any one can give you "*the latest,*" it is the **drummer**. Coursing the country over, and possessing a prodigious personal acquaintance amongst railroad conductors, hotel clerks, and salesmen, not to speak of his own brotherhood, he has special opportunities for the collection of rare anecdotes.

This collection of **Humor** is by one of the Funniest **Drummers** on the "road," and he has requested us not to publish his name, for various reasons. Imagine all the laughable stories told on the Road, to pass away the time, collected together and published in a large, handsome volume, illustrated with most funny engravings, and you will have a fair idea of the book. This book contains 112 pages. Humorous lithograph cover. Size 7 × 10 inches. Price **25 cts., post-paid.**

WE Will send one copy of "Drummer's Yarns" free with a six months subscription to THE FREEMAN for 85c postage prepaid. Given free with a club of two six month subscription at 85c each, including a premium with each subscription,

SANTAL-MIDY

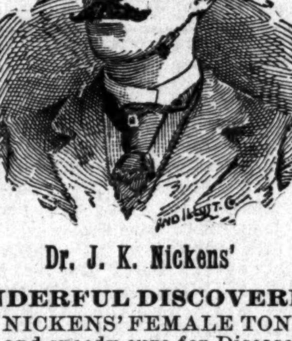
In 48 hours Gonorrhœa and discharges from the urinary organs, arrested by Santal Midy Capsules without inconvenience. Price $1. of ALL Druggists, or P. O. Box 2081, New York.

MIDY

Mention The Freeman.

Dr. Kay's Renovator It purifies and enriches the blood and is the best NERVE TONIC yet discovered.

Kidneykura a specific for rheumatism and Kindey Diseases.



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WONDERFUL DISCOVERIES.

DR. NICKENS' FEMALE TONIC is a sure and speedy cure for Diseases peculiar to women; such as Pains, Crampe, Neuralgia of the Womb, Dyspepsia, Nervious Headache, Mental Depression, Heart Disease, Female Weakness and General Debility. Price 50c per bottle.

DR. NICKENS' BLOOD SARSAPARILLA will cure Rheumatism, Scrofula, Pimples, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Dyspepsia, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Diseases, and all disorders of the blood. Price 50c per bottle. Agents wanted everywhere. Write for circulars and terms.

Address Dr. Nickens' Medicine Co.
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CINCINNATI
INDIANAPOLIS CHICAGO DAYTON TOLEDO DETROIT

THE PULLMAN CAR LINE BETWEEN

Indianapolis and Cincinnati. The favorite Line with through Dining Car.

CHICAGO and CINCINNATI,

ST. LOUIS and CINCINNATI.

Best line to Cincinnati, Dayton, Lima, Toledo, Detroit and Canada. Through cars between Decatur, Springfield, Quincy, Keokuk and Cincinnati. Pullman Sleepers on night and Palace Parlor Cars on day trains. Direct connection without transfer in Cincinnati for points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida and the South.

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—AND THE EAST—

Ask for tickets and see that they read "via C. H. & D." On sale everywhere. Ticket Office No. 2 W. Washington St.

GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.
D. G. EDWARDS, G. P. A.
WM. M. GREEN, Gen. Mn'gr.
Indianapolis, Indiana.

1896 High Grade **Bicycles**

Shipped anywhere C. O. D., at lowest wholesale prices.
$100 'Oakwood' for $57.50
$85 'Arlington' " $45.00
$65 " " $37.50
$20 Bicycle " $10.75

Latest models, fully guaranteed; pneumatic tires; weight 17¾ to 30 lbs.; all styles and prices. Large illustrated catalogue free. Cash Buyers' Union, 162 W. VanBuren St. B-170 Chicago

(BUSINESS CIRCULAR NO. 13.)

Supreme Board of Directors of the I. S. D. C.

—OFFICE OF THE I. D. S. C.—

Most GRAND MASTER MERCHANT. Supreme

86 HULL STREET,

Brooklyn, New York. March 18th, 1896.

To the Progressive Colored People of the United States, Greeting:

We wish to respectively announce to you that on February 12th, 1886, (Lincoln's Birthday) a National Secret Society or order of Colored Merchants and buyers was duly organized, known as the

Invincible Sons and Daughters of Commerce.

The Members of the I. S. D. C. are pledged and duly sworn to purchase all their goods from

Coloed Mechants and Shop Keepers,

When said merchants and shop keepers are members of the Order, also to start stores in locations where there are none kept or owned by colored people.

The Supreme Board of Stockholders Loans Lodges

Money to Start Stores

YOU CANNOT BECOME NON-FINANCIAL AS IN THE OLD SOCIETIES. For every cent you put in your lodge you get a part of it back. The I. S. D. C., is NOT A DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETY, BUT ONE TO BENEFIT YOU WHILE YOU LIVE, not after death, although we bury our dead. We differ from the old societies. Their motto is: "We care for the sick and bury the dead."

We believe that the key to wealth is BUSINESS. We believe that the key to business is RACE UNITY. We believe that the key to the so-called Negro problem are BUSINESS, WEALTH and RACE UNITY. We believe that race unity along the avenues of Business and Commerce will open to us all the gateways to true and full fledged American citizenship and have, therefore organized the I. S. D. C., with the hope and belief that its membership will soon include every progressive colored man, woman and child in the United States.

Fifteen surbordinate lodges, "Family Leagues," "Housewives and Daughters Circles," "State Boards of Directors," one Junior, Merchants Club, (boys) two "Little Mother's Lodge" and one "Merchants Commandry," (uniform rank) have been set apart in the following States, to wit: Texas, Alabama, Virginia, Delaware, South Carolinia, New York and New Jersey, with all the rights, signs, grips, degrees, passwords &c. &c. of the order of I. S. D. C.

OUR MOTTO.

"We care for the well and raise the living." You can belong to as many other societies or orders as you wish as the I. S. D. C., does not conflict with any of them. You can be of any religious or political faith. You are obliged to eat and wear clothes, why not buy from yourself? Why not save half your earnings? The I. S. D. C., intends to keep within the order the thousands of dollars spent yearly for food and clothing and invest the profit of the same in paying real estate, stocks, government bonds, business, commerce &c. &c. by simply buying from its own branch stores.

For further information as to membership in Housewives and Daughters Circle and the Housekeepers Degree Lodges apply with two cent stamp to Miss Josephine E. Ghant, Most Supreme Grand Housekeeper, 1417 Fourth street, Birmingham, Ala.

Applications for State jurisdiction, Boss Merchants Degrees, Family Leagues, Uniform Degrees and Junior Merchants (boys) address (with two cent stamp) Augustus M. Hodges, 86 Hull street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

N. B. As we mean business, no notice will be taken of letters without return postage.

Yours for race unity,

AUGUSTUS M. HODGES.
Most Supreme Grand Master Merchant.
GEORGE P. ISAAC, Brenham, Tex.
Supreme Senior Vice Merchant.
Attest GEORGE A. CORPREW,
Most Supreme Grand Bookeeper.
JOSEPHINE E. GHANT,
Most Supreme Grand Housekeeper.

Do Your Own Halfsoling and Repairing

BY USING THIS HOUSEHOLD REPAIRING OUTFIT.

Enlarged, Remodeled and Greatly Improved. Not Toys, But First-class Tools and Materials

Everyone knows of the vexatious delays and many disappointments occasioned by the failure of your shoemaker or harness-maker to make some little repair. Why not do it yourself? With the aid of our Household Repairing Outfit any one can do their own half-soling, Boots Shoe, Rubber and harness repairing neatly and cheaply. An ingenious boy or man in any neighborhood can find profitable and agreeable employment using these tools. The outfit, boxed ready for shipment, weighs about 20 pounds, and will be sent by either freight or express.

Special Express Rates.—We have arrangements with all express companies by which or goods are carried over all eqpress lines at reduced rates. This makes the express rates about the same as freight on single shipments, and also enables us to deliver goods easier, quicker and safer than by freight. We guarantee special rates and quick and safe delivery. If express companies do not deliver goods at special rate, take receipt and forward to us, and if there has been an overcharge we will secure a rebate.

SPECIAL OFFER.—We will ship to any address this outfit, including a year's subscription to The Freeman for $3.00. Or sent free to any one sending a club of four yearly subscribers at $1.50 each.

THE FREEMAN,
INDIANAPOLIS, : : INDIANA.

Cultivate Your Hair and Complexion by the Great French System!

BEFORE AFTER

These cuts were taken from one of my customers, whose hair was changed, as you see, by our treatment.

Soft, Sraight and Glossy Hair Produced by the Use of

CHEVELINE!

We use no hot irons or pasting down with grease in this treatment, and the hair is not changed from dampness, but on the contrary is made more beautiful by washing, and the straightening appears as natural as if born with it. Send a piece of your hair and 10 cents, and I will return it as a sample of my work. CHEVELINE outfits are now put up in two sizes, $10.00 and $5.00, with full instructions.

THE MYSTIC POMADE

which will make the hair soft, straig and glossy and as beautiful as Cheveline, but not so lasting at 50 cents per bottle.

MEDICATED HAIR GROWER FOR FAMILY UE.

Our Improved Medicated Hair Grower or Scalp Cleaner is an unexcelled article for promoting the growth of the hair, even on the temples, where the hair is ofttimes very scant. It also removes the dandruff and impurities from the scalp. Price, $1.00 per bottle.

Mme. Turner's Mystic Face Bleach,

Bleaching the face in eight or ten days, leaving it about two shades lighter. It gives the complexion a soft and youthful tenderness, thus causing the middle-aged to look young. Mystic Face Bleach will remove Liver Spots, Freckles, Etc. Price $1.00 per bottle.

Gentlemen who have pimples or tender faces after shaving, should use Mystic Toilet Cream Price 75 cents.

M. C. TURNER,
1311 CRONDELET ST.; NEW ORLEANS.
Mention The Freeman. No Goods C. O. D. Agents Wanted.

THE AUTO-BIOGRAPHY OF

One of Freedom's Pioneers.

CHAPTER V.

It was a dark and foggy night in April, 1827, when they made the second attack upon us. It was about 2 o'clock in the morning when all were in the enjoyment of nature's blest repose, and little expecting an assault from midnight ruffians and murderers; it was to be, however. The dead silence of the night was broken by the tramp of horses, as the band drew near our house. I was one of the first to jump out of the bed, thinking at once it was the same lawless gang. It was not long before I saw that I was right. The darkness of the yard was soon illuminated by the flash of their guns, which hook the house with their reports. I looked from my room window and saw by the blaze of their guns the yard full of frightful looking faces (they all had on masks or false faces) of all colors and forms and shapes. Some looked like dogs, others wolves, and some had their faces painted half black and half red, others had their faces so muffled up that they could not be known. In a few minutes they forced open the door and rushed in the house with a yell, knives and pistols in hand, and made a light, showing their horrid looking faces to our already surprised eyes. They commenced their outrages by pressing their pistols at my fasher's head, bidding him to cross his hands or receive the contents. It was useless to resist, so my father suffered himself to be tied. They then tied mother, but not before she gave them a warm battle. They then went to the bed where two of my sisters slept (they were young women) and hauled them out of the bed and tied them. They dragged the whole party out of doors and tied them to a tree and gave them a shameful whipping, amid oaths unfit for publication here. The sound of the whip and the cries of the sufferers rings in my ears at this writing and will as long as I live.

A party of them then came up stairs where I, with two men, slept. One of these men was 40 years old and subject to fits; the other was a young man about 18. We had been up, put on our cloths and gone back to bed. One of these fellows whose face was painted red and black, came to our bed and bid the oldest man get up and strp himself. He arose and got out of bed, but seeing so many coming towards him with faces like dogs, wolves, etc., he fell in a fit upon the floor. They bid him stand up (which, of course, he could not do) striking him two or three times. They then stood him up, but he fell as if he had no feet, therefore, they let him go. They next told the young man to stand up and take off his cloths as soon as he could. He obeyed, taking off all but his shirt. The painted face man began to whip him. After beating him until he was tired, and the poor fellow's skin was all cut up, painted face told me to get up and take off my jacket. I did as he requested and stood before him. As I stood there, I looked in his eyes and recognized him, notwithstanding his paint and long false nose about four inches long. I did not speak to him, but he spoke to the leader of the gang just as he was about to strike me, and said: "I beg for him, he's too little." Upon hearing this, they let me go unwhipped.

Long nose then told me to go down into the yard and hold horses. I started down stairs, but could not pass the gang on the stairs. The fellow who sent me down appeared to have some authority over them, and told them to let me pass. I went down in the yard and instead of watching or holding the horses, I turned all loose I could get to and then hid. They soon after went away after destroying everything, leaving us to again mourn over our unhappy condition. We learned the next day that they had the day before been through Long Ridge and whipped every free person of color in the place and plundered their houses. The worse outrage was committed upon cousin James Cuffee, Samuel's father, whom they whipped until he fainted twice. They never came to our house again, although they continued their outrages in Long Ridge until they broke up almost every free family of color in the place (there being about forty) who lived on their own lands.

Father and cousin James secured a passage for brother William and cousin Samuel to New York, at a great price, where they arrived safely, and from there they went to Canada, where Samuel yet resides. In the rebellion of 1837, he was an officer in the Queen's troops. Brother William came back to New York City, where he went into business and purchased valuable real estate in Williamsburg, Kings county New York.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

News Items.

Logansport, Ind., Special.

Rev. A. L. Murray of Indianapolis, preached a very able sermon at the A. M. E. church on March the 29th. Easter services at the A. M. E. church was grand. Rev. Lewis Pettiford preached a fine Easter sermon. Miss Lothie King read a paper, subject, "The Organ of Easter and How Observed;" Miss Mable Parker read a paper subject, "Home and Foreign Mission;" Miss Maud Winslow, a paper subject, "Importance of Missions;" A. J. Allen, a paper subject. "The Benefits of Missions." William Henderson of Ft. Wayne, has accepted a position at Dr. Lines' bath house. M. E. Strother of Keneth, was in town last Saturday. Mrs. Strother who has been sick, is able to be out again. Clarence Hill has finished up his second year in the Medical College at Indianapolis. He will spend his vacation at home. Young Hill deserves great credit for the stride he is making. Miss Mary Allen, one of Logansport's most esteemable young ladies who has been teaching school in Kentucky, is now in school at Louisville, Ky., is expected to be home soon. Robert M. Morris has accepted a position in Horace Turner's barber shop Mr. George Parker has accepted a position at Johnson's drug store. Mr. Henry Watterman and family of Buckan, Mich., has moved to Logansport. Mr. H. Williams of Matoon, Ill., has accepted a position in Harris and Jones' barber shop, 222 Market street. Mrs. L. G. Brooks was out Sunday after a long illness. Mrs. C. S. Jones and little daughter are getting along well Rev. Lewis Pettiford made a trip to Indianapolis last week. Mrs. Andy Gibson the wife of Andy Gibson, who departed this life April 7th, 1895, married a white man on April 6th, 1896. Mrs. George Hodge made a trip to Kokomo last week to see her mother, Mrs. Percila Colnes has accepted a position in the family of Mr. Stenanes. Miss Bell Wilson of Brat street, made her sister, Mrs. Ed. Russel, a visit last week. We have mixed schools here. I visited the schools here last week and the colored children are getting along nicely. Wm. Jones' of White, was in town last week. Mr. Banks of Keneth, who has been sick is able to work again. Mr. John Turner of Columbus, Ohio, is in town. The old man looks well.

Did You ever Make Money Easy?

MR EDITOR:—I have read how Mr. C. E. B. made so much money in the Disher Washer business, and think I have beat him. I am very young yet and have had little experience in selling goods, but have made over eight hundred dollars in ten weeks selling Dish Washers. It is simply wonderful how easy it is to sell them. All you have to do is to show the ladies how they work, and they cannot help but buy one. For the benefit of others, I will state that I got my start from the Mound City Dish Washer Co., St. Louis, Mo. Write to them and they will send you full particulars.

I think I can clear over $3,000 the coming year, and I am not going to let the opportunity pass. Try it and publish your success for the benefit of others, J. F. C.

The Poorest Man in The World,

Can write to me and receive by return mail, in a plain envelope, sealed, free, a prescription with full directions for a speedy, permanent and private home cure for Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Atrophy, Night Losses, Varicocele, etc. I will furnish the medicine, if desired, cheaper than it would be put up at a drug store. Address G. B. Wright, box No. 1205, Marshall, Mich.

HELP YOUR YOUNG FRIENDS.

Young Hustlers Wanted — Boys and Girls Make Money—Big Dollars for Young Workers or Hustlers.

Hundreds of smart, active boys and girls in every locality have several hours spare time every day. We want such ones to work for us just a little while every week—selling The Freeman at 5 cents each, on good terms that will make money. The more they sell the bigger the pay.

They take no possible risk. We send the bundle of papers each week and they sell them like hot-cakes at 5 cents each. Everyone wants The Freeman as soon as they have seen it once. After they have sold all, they can take their blank and make a settlement with us direct. They pay only for what they sell and do not have to send a single cent until the papers are sold.

If any reader will send us the name of one smart boy or girl who will sign the agreement below we will send one extra Freeman for the agent to deliver to the person sending his name each week for a whole year free.

If there is no agent in your town we will send any boy or girl, who will sell The Freeman for us in their own locality, one extra copy of the paper to read and then sell; that they get so much extra profit.

If you will do us this favor you will help us and your friends, by enabling us to reach more families. You will have the best race paper in the world free for a whole year, and you will help the boy or girl in obtaining a place where they can make a handsome income with little work.

Send us a smart boy or girl's name at once. Have them fill this coupon and send at once.

..............................1896.

I hereby agree to act as Agent for The Freeman, and to sell the same to ladies, and children, farmers and others at 5 cents a copy every week and that I will report not later than Tuesday of each week on blank furnished me.

NAME..............................

ADDRESS..............................

STATE..............................

How many papers first time..............

Appointed by..............................

Address The Freeman,

Indianapolis, : : Indiana.

UNTOLD MISERY FROM

RHEUMATISM

C. H. King, Water Valley, Miss., cured by

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For five years, I suffered untold misery from muscular rheumatism. I tried every known remedy, consulted the best physicians, visited Hot Springs, Ark., three times, spending $1000 there, besides doctors' bills; but could obtain only temporary relief. My flesh was wasted away so that I weighed only ninety-three pounds; my left arm and leg were drawn out of shape, the muscles

being twisted up in knots. I was unable to dress myself, except with assistance, and could only hobble about by using a cane. I had no appetite, and was assured, by the doctors, that I could not live. The pains, at times, were so awful, that I could procure relief only by means of hypodermic injections of morphine. I had my limbs bandaged in clay, in sulphur, in poultices; but these gave only temporary relief. After trying everything, and suffering the most awful tortures, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Inside of two months, I was able to walk without a cane. In three months, my limbs began to strengthen, and in the course of a year, I was cured. My weight has increased to 165 pounds, and I am now able to do my full day's work as a railroad blacksmith."

AYER'S

The Only World's Fair Sarsaparilla.

AYER'S PILLS cure Headache.

GENTS OR LADIES SIZE

14 KARAT GOLD PLATE.

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It is an undeniable fact that persons will come for advice—in full knowledge of what they want to know, and yet, as soon as they confront a Medium they try their utmost endeavor to dispel from their minds what they know so as to hear if it will be rehearsed by the Medium. To get the secret out of a person by "pumping," in no few cases, is the art used by many unprincipaled Mediums, but to take hold of the hand and gain control of the mind thereby, is a matter of impossibility to most of them. And yet this can be done, and by consulting MRS. MARTH this seeming mystery becomes a realization.

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THE LAND OF THE EAST.

" Know ye the land where the cypress and myrtle
Are emblems of deeds that are done in their clime?
Where the rage of the vulture, the love of the turtle,
Now melt into sorrow, now madden to crime?
Know ye the land of the cedar and vine,
Where the flowers ever blossom, the beams ever shine;
Where the light wings of zephyr, oppress'd with perfume,
Wax faint o'er the gardens of Gul in her bloom;
Where the citron and olive are fairest of fruit,
And the voice of the nightingale never is mute;
Where the tints of the earth, and the hues of the sky,
In color though varied, in beauty may vie,
And the purple of ocean is deepest in dye;
Where the virgins are soft as the roses they twine,
And all save the spirit of man is divine?
'Tis the clime of the East; tis the land of the Sun—"
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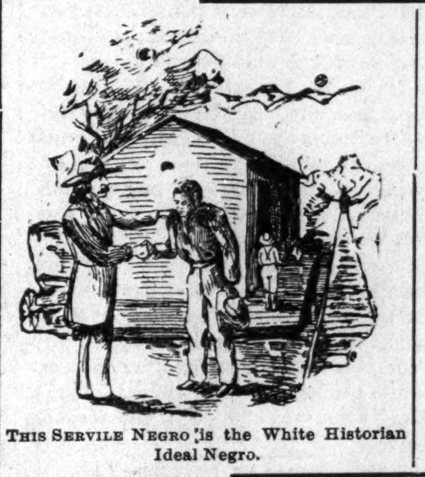

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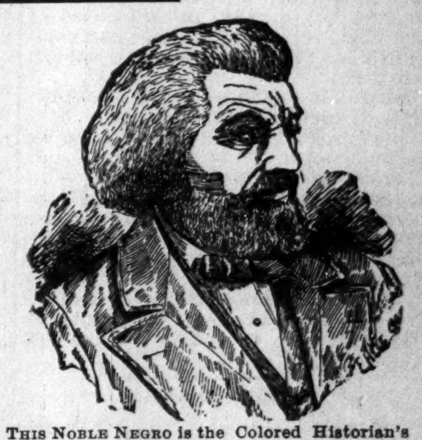

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MAJOR M'KINLEY

And the A. P. A.—Editorial in The Cleveland (O.) Leader, April 16, '96.

"Who has the right to question the Americanism and patriotism of Major William McKinley? If he has not a thoroughly American and patriotic record who has? William McKinley comes of Covenanter and Revolutionary stock. He has Americanism and patriotism in every drop of his blood. His great grandfather McKinley fought in the American Army at Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, and his father, the late William McKinley, senior of Canton, Ohio, was a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

"Major McKinley enlisted in the Union Volunteer Army when but a boy, in 1861, carried a musket as a private soldier for over a year, was commissioned a Lieutenant by Governor Tod of Ohio, then Captain; served on the staffs of Generals Hayes, Carroll, Crook, Hancock and Sheridan, and was commissioned as Major in the regular United States Army in 1865, by President Lincoln "for gallant and meritorious conduct atthe battle of Opequan." No soldier ever fought more bravely than he for more than four years in the Union Army. Could there be a better test of his Americanism and patriotism than that? Statements are being made that Major McKinley favors a particular religious denomination. The charge is absolutely false. William McKinley is a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Like himself, his ancestors were, for two hundred years past, or his family connections now are, all Protestants—Presbyterians or Methodists. All through life, since youth, William McKinley himself has been a consistent member and communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is to-day a trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal church at Canton, Ohio, of which he was formerly Superintendent of the Sunday School.

Major McKinley is not a Roman Catholic; neither is he an A. P. A. He is a Freemason of long standing; he is a Knight Templar, a Knight of Pythias, a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, now and for years past, a member of the Loyal Legion, a member of the Union Veterans' Union, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a member of a literary college fraternity—and these are the only secret societies in which Major McKinley is in any manner connected. It is likewise charged that Major McKinley, while Governor, made appointments favoring a particular church. The charge is absolutely false. As to the character and fitness of his appointments, they are unassailable. Major McKinley is a broad-minded noble-hearted Christian gentleman, and in his appointments he never made or sought to make a religious test. He is not a bigot, but, as a Protestant and Christian, believes in every man enjoying the constitutional right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. He has always been and is now a most fervent and devoted champion and supporter of our public school system. He is opposed to a division of the public school fund, and no statesman in the country has ever delivered so many addresses or is in such demand now before High school and College Commencements as he. None is more heartily in favor of every measure that will improve, advance and benefit our public schools.

Major McKinley cannot be injured by a statement of the truth, Let his critics tell the truth and his friends have nothing to fear and nothing to explain. We are authorized to say that Major McKinley knows nothing what ever about the application of a committee from any organizations to visit him at Canton. He has never refused to meet any person, or committee of any kind, nor decline to have any committee interview hin on any subject whatever.

Since false statements, for the purpose of creating prejudice, have been made in regard to the two gentlemen, we deem it proper to say that Mr. M. A. Hanna, a close friend of Major McKinley and actively interested in his success, is a Protestant, of Quaker extraction, and Mr James Boyle, Major McKinley's private secretary, is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and like Major McKinley himself is a member in good standing of Champion Lodge, Knight of Pythias, Columbus, Ohio.

The Black Color-Bearer.

"Our black allies must neither be deserted nor forsaken. Every right secured them by the Constitution must be as surely given to them as though God had put upon their faces the color of the Anglo-Saxon race. They fought for the flag in the war, and that flag, with all it represents and stands for, must secure them every constitutional right in peace. At Baton Rouge the first regiment of the black Brigade, before starting for Port Hudson, received at the hands of its white colonel—Colonel Stafford—its regimental colors in a speech from the colonel, which ended with this injunction:

" 'Color-bearer, guard, defend, protect, die for, but do not surrender these colors."

"To which the sergeant replied—and he was as black as my coat:

" 'Colonel, I'll return those flags to you in honor, or I'll report to God the reason why.'

"He fell mortally wounded in one of the desperate charges in front of Port Hudson, with his face to the enemy, with those colors in his clenched fist pressed upon his breast. He did not return the colors, but the God above him knew the reason why,

"Against those who fought on the other side in that great conflict we have no resentment; for them we have no bitterness. We would impose upon them no punishment; we would inflict upon them no indignity. They are our brothers. We would save them even from humiliation. But I will tell you what we insist upon, and we will insist upon it until it is secured—that the settlement made between Grant and Lee at Appomattox, which was afterward embodied in the Constitution of the United States, shall be obeyed and respected in every part of this Union. More, we have never asked, less we will not have."—William McKinley, address in New York City, on "The American Volunteer Soldier," May 30, 1889.

How Long They Will Be.

"Some one asked Mr. Lincoln 'how long a man's legs ought to be.' He said: "That is a very serious question; and I have given much thought to it a great many times. Some should be longer and some shorter; but I want to tell you that a man's legs ought always to be long enough to reach from his body to the ground.' And so I tell you my inquiring free trade friend, that the legs of the next Republican tariff law will be long enough to firmly support the American body politic, sustain its public treasury, lift up our National credit and uphold the dignity and independence of American labor and the enterprises and occupations of the American people."—William McKinley, Lincoln Banquet, Marquette Club, Chicago, February 12, 1896.

Resolutions of Respect.

Tyler, Tex., Special.

WHEREAS, The Almighty and Powerful, but just one, has seen fit to call from our midst Little Vinie Winstona Ferrill, and

WHEREAS, She was so loved and respected by us and all who knew her, therefore be it

Resolved, That we the pupils of the Tyler colored public school express our sorrow for her untimely death.

Resolved, That we share our sympathy with the bereaved and grief stricken parents in their sad loss, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to and published in some colored newspaper, and that a copy be sent to the parents.

Littleton B. Wells, Annie May Pinder, Jas. H. Wilson, Committee.

The Lyceum Entertainment.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Special.

S. W. Jordon left for Chicago Sunday night where he will join his mother and make Chicago his future home. He takes with hin our best wishes. Prof. W. Thompson of Nashville was in the city last week on business. Mrs. Geo. W. Franklin returned Saturday from a trip to Atlanta. Dr. G. W. Hubbard, the Deam of Meharry, M. D., College was in the city last week attending the State Medical Association. Among the the many enterprises that favorably impressed him he made special mention of the James and Allen Drug company. Miss Nell Battles is convalescent after several days severe illness. The entertainment at Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Tyree Friday evening by the West Side Lyceum Club, was quite a swell affair, and was very much enjoyed by all in attendence. Its officers are as follows: John W. Dunaway, president; W. Hammond, vice president; Miss Whitesides, secretary; H. M. Summers, treasurer; W. L. Tyree Censor. B. J. Little, Mr Bowman Blackwell and J. W. Tyree, the ideal of the club are good and we wish them success. Mrs. H. McFadden will visit her mother in Shelbyville about the last of this month. Anyone having news for this paper will note that we will be glad for you to leave it at Dr O. W. James and R. W. Allen's drng company, 403 West Ninth street, before Sunday of each week. We must also urge subscribers to pay for this paper on the first of each month. Messrs. Eugene Taylor and E. E. Russell are contemplating a trip East. The colored delegation that went to Cleveland last week to elect delegates to the St. Louis Convention was left out in the cold, and it now remains that our representation depends altogether on our white brethren. "The time is near at hand when we must look out for ourselves.

The Frederick Douglass Club.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Special.

The Frederick Douglass Club held its regular meeting at the A. M. E. church Tuesday evening. There was a large attendance. The following program was enjoyed, vocal music, "Golden Love," Charlie Pollard, accompanied by Mrs. S. S. Wheatley; paper "Gossip on Clubs," Mrs. Wheatley; song "When the Sea Gives up its Dead," Miss Florence Brown; "Advantages of Education," Mrs. Josephine Hamilton; the "Color Line," Miss Ella Hackley; solo "Cast Aside" Martha Cousins; the club was addressed by Mr. H. Lewis of Lawton. Mrs. Francis Kayton who has been vising Mrs. Will McDonald has returned to her home in Benton Habor. Miss Olive Cooper will leave this week to visit her mother in Decatur. She will be accompanied by Mrs. Amos Stewart. Mr. and Mrs. Rev. R. Jeffries are the parents of a fine boy. Mr. William Hill who has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. William Harden, in Union, Mich., has returned home. Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Thompson of Oshtemo, attended the funeral of Mrs. Batters Tuesday. Mr. A. Ash has moved on Park street. The Kalamazoo Lodge 3900, G. U. O, of O. F. met at the Second Baptist church Friday evening and organized an association of Household of Ruth. The following officers were elected Mrs. Letha Heghbeth, president; Miss Hattie Evans assistant; Miss Bessie Hackley, recorder; Mrs. A. B. Whaling treasurer. Rev. A. Isabell has been to the 2nd Baptist church. He will move his family here soon. Rev. Russell of Kokomo, visited in the city last week.

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SURPRISES! SURPRISES! SURPRISES!

A surprise is not a new thing for THE STORE, for our history has largely been made up of SURPRISES. One quickly follows after the other, but **This Week** you will be more surprised than ever to find our north wall torn down, thorwing open to your view another handsome new addition. These new rooms will be devoted to

Cloaks, Suits, Lace Curtains, Rugs and Drapery. Departments all on the Ground Floor.

Ladies' Waists.

We will offer the choicest line of Ladies' Fine French Percale and Fancy Dimity Laundered Shirt Waists ever shown, in all the latest cuts, goods that other stores ask $1.25 for this week at

49c, 33c, 75c, and 98.

Irish Point Curtains AT HALF PRICE

$15 kind, now pair - - - - - $7.50.
$13 kind, now - - - - - - $6.50.
$11 kind, now - - - - - - - $5.50.
$8 kind, now - - - - - - $3.98.
Curtain Poles free with each pair of Curtains.

Chenille Portieres

At $1.98 pair, worth $3.96.
At $2.98 pair, worth $5.96.
At $4.50 pair, worth $9.

RUGS

$2 Rugs at - - - - - - 98c.
$3 Rugs at - - - - - - - $1.50.
$5 Rugs at - - - - - - - $2.50.
$8 Rugs at - - - - - - - $4.00.

Nottingham Curtains

At 39c pair, worth 78c.
At 50c pair, worth $1.
At 75c pair, worth $1.50.
At 98c pair, worth $1.96.
At $2.50 pair, worth $5.

An Offer in Skirts

Good black figured Mohair Dress Skirts good lining, perfect shape, extra wide deep hem, regular price $2,48, for three days - - - - - - - $1.69

New Embroideries

Fine Nainsook Embroideries - - 8c
Cambric and Percale Embroideries - 8c
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Linen Guipure Embroideries - - 8c
Worth 20c.

Millinery Sale

This week only. Our $6 exquisitely Trimmed Hats, Turbans or Bonnets, black or any colors; choice at - $2.99
Beautiful Trimmed Hats at - - $1.99
Lovely Trimmed Hats - - - - $1.49
You can have choice of our 50c, 75c and $1 Ladies', Misses' and Children's Untrimmed Hats at - - - - 25c
You can have choice of all or imported Pattern Hats that formerly sold for $5 to $10, at - - - - - $2.98
You can have choice of 150 dozens fine French Flowers, that would cost you at any millinery store 75c, at - - 19c

Ladies' Wrappers.

Tremendous Bargans for one day.

Our $1 Ladies' Indigo Blue, Mourning and Fancy Chintz Wrappers will go at - - - - - - - 59c
Our $1.50 Ladies' French Percale Wrappers, in all the latest designs, will go at - - - - - - - 98c
Our $2 Ladies' Fine French Dimity and Imported Madras Wrappers will go at $1.25

Hosiery

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fast Black Cotton Hose at - - - 10c
Ladies' and Children's Tan and Mode Hose at - - - - - - 10c
Ladies' Imported Fancy Hose at - 25c

This Week's Shoe Sale

Ladies' Dongola Shoes, in lace and button, opera and square toes, worth $2, for 97c
Ladies' genuine, hand-turned Vici Kid Shoes, razor toes, flexible soles, fully worth $2, at - - - - - $1.48
Ladies' White Opera Slippers. also Dongola and Patent Leather Strap Sandals value $1.75, for - - - - - 98c
Boys' Calf Shoes, solid and serviceable, worth $2, for - - - - - 88c
Misses's Kid Shoes, button or lace, tan or black, the $1.50 kind for - - - 75c

Men's Furnishings

We are headquarters for Unlaundered Shirts. We carry them in every style and size. Best value for the money in the country.

We will sell this week 500 dozen good Unlaundered Shirts, full sizes every way, each for - - - - - - 25c
Which is less than the price of the material.

100 dozen Fine Linen Cambric Hemstitch Colored Border Handkerchiefs, each 12 1-2c

100 dozen Fast Black and Tan colored cotton Socks, full, regular made, with double heels and toes; would be cheap at 18c; per pair - - - - 10c

Umbrella Bargains

Fast Black 26-inch Helvetia Cloth Umbrellas, choice line of handles for Ladies' and Gents; regular $1.25 quality; this week - - - - - - 49c

A $1.98 Silk Waist Sale.

A $4.98 Silk Waist Sale.

Ribbon Sale

Beautiful quality all Silk, Satin-faced Ribbon, Black and every color made, all widths, for this week's sale, at per yard - - - - - - 6c

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For Commissioner Second District.
(Center Township, Marion County.)
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Subject to decision of the Republican County Convention.

For County Commissioner Second District,
J. S. DUNLAP.
Subject to the Decision of the Repuplican Nominating Convention.

For Coroner Marion County,
A. W. BRAYTON, M. D.
Subject to the Decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

For Coroner Marion County.
Dr. Carl L. Barnes,
Office, 521 Lemcke Building.
Subject to decision of the Republican County Convention.

For Sheriff Marion County.
Stephen M. Crawford.
Subject to decision of the Republican County Convention, Saturday, April 25.

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Indianapolis,
35, 37, 39 Thorpe Black. Indana.

For Judge of the Circuit Court.
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VOLUME 8
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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1896.

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THE SAGE OF TUSKEGEE!

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION THE OPEN SESAME TO THE NEGRO.

What May be Accomplished Along These Lines—How to Obtain Respect—Extracts From the Address of B. T. Washington.

Industrial education does not mean that the Negro is to be limited in his mental development. The Negro like other people should secure all the mental development possible, but it is especially necessary for a people in the present conditions of the masses of the Negroes in the South to apply their education in a large measure in the direction of industrial life. Industrial education simply means the conquering of the forces of nature. The more mental development an individual has the more likely he is to succeed along industrial lines; but mental development in itself amounts to nothing except as it is applied in some useful direction. When industrial education is mentioned to the average man he gets the idea that it is meant to teach the Negro to work. Far from this, industrial education is meant to teach one how not to work, but how to make horse power or steam or electricity work for him. It is the ignorant unskilled man who toils from day to day with his body while the man with education and trained hands makes the forces of nature work for him. The masses of the colored people work hard, but by reason of their want of skill and intelligence, some one else receives the profits. There is little profit in the raising of the raw material that enters into cotton fabrics; the profit comes in the higher form of manufacturing. By reason of the Negro's lack of skill he is at present at the bottom so far as the matter of profit sharing is concerned. At Tuskegee we seek to give him such an education as will put him on the upper tier in the matter of production and profit sharing.

***

Men make laws to hinder and fetter the ballot, but men cannot make laws that will bind or retard the growth of manhood.

***

No race starting so far down the lane of life has ever equalled the progress made by the Negro in the last thirty years. Even the Anglo-Saxon dare not compare records with him in this respect.

***

The fact that a man goes into the world conscious that he has within him the power to create a wagon or a house, gives him a certain moral backbone and independence in the world that he would not otherwise possess.

***

The man that has the property, the intelligence, the character, is the one that is going to have the largest share in the government, whether he is white or black, or whether it is in the North or South.

***

Even the treasures of nature in our Southland, that seemed to hide themselves from the hand of man, have felt the inspiring thrill of liberty, and coal and iron and marble have leaped forth; and where once was the overseer's lash, steam and electricity make go the shop, the factory and the furnace.

***

The results of making an ignorant voter an intelligent voter, of making one man respect another, come by beginning at the bottom and working upwards; by recognizing our weakness as well as our strength; by tangible evidences of our worthiness to occupy the highest positions.

***

Go with me to Tuskegee in the Black Belt of Alabama, on an old slave plantation where a few years ago my people were bought and sold, and I will show you an industrial village which is an example of others, with nearly eight hundred young men and women working with head and hand by night and by day preparing themselves that they may prepare thousands of others of our race to contribute their full quota of virtue, thrift and intelligence to the prosperity of our beloved country.

***

Yes, in answer to your proclamation, Father Abraham, we are coming 8,000,000 strong—we are coming by way of the college, by the way of agriculture, the shop, the factory, the trades and the household arts. With this foundation, if God is right and the Bible true, there is no power that can permanently stop our progress.

***

In proportion as we contribute by the exercises of the high virtues, by the products of the brain and skilled hand, to the common prosperity of our country, shall we not receive all the privileges of any other citizen, whether born out of this country or under the stars and stripes?

***

Men ask me if measures like those enacted in South Corolina do not hurt and discourage. I answer, nay, nay; South Carolina nor no other State can make a law to harm the black man that does not harm the white man in a greater measure.

***

This is the new emancipation we seek to bring about at Tuskegee: to emancipate the white man to love the Negro; to emancipate the Negro to love the white man; to emancipate the Negro into habits of thrift, skill, economy and substantial character; to teach the Negro that if another man is little he can be great; if another man is mean, he can be good; if others hold malice, he can cultivate charity. Thus rising day by day and stepping on our dead selves, we hope to help the black and the white man to bring about that larger, that higher emancipation for which Abraham Lincoln lived and died, and to which you and I should dedicate our means, our lives, our influence and our activities.

***

It is interesting to note that the Negro is the only citizen of this country who came here by special invitation and by reason of special provision. The Caucasian came here against the protests of the leading citizens of this country in 1492. We were so important to the prosperity of this country that special vessels were sent to convey us hither.

***

In some respects it is already acknowledged that as a race we are more powerful—have greater power of attraction than the Angle-Saxon. It takes 100 per cent. of Anglo-Saxon blood to make a white American. The minute it is discovered that a man possesses one 100th part of Negro blood in his veins it makes him a black man; he falls on our side; we claim him. The 99 per cent. of white blood counts for nothing when weighed beside the one per cent. of Negro blood.

***

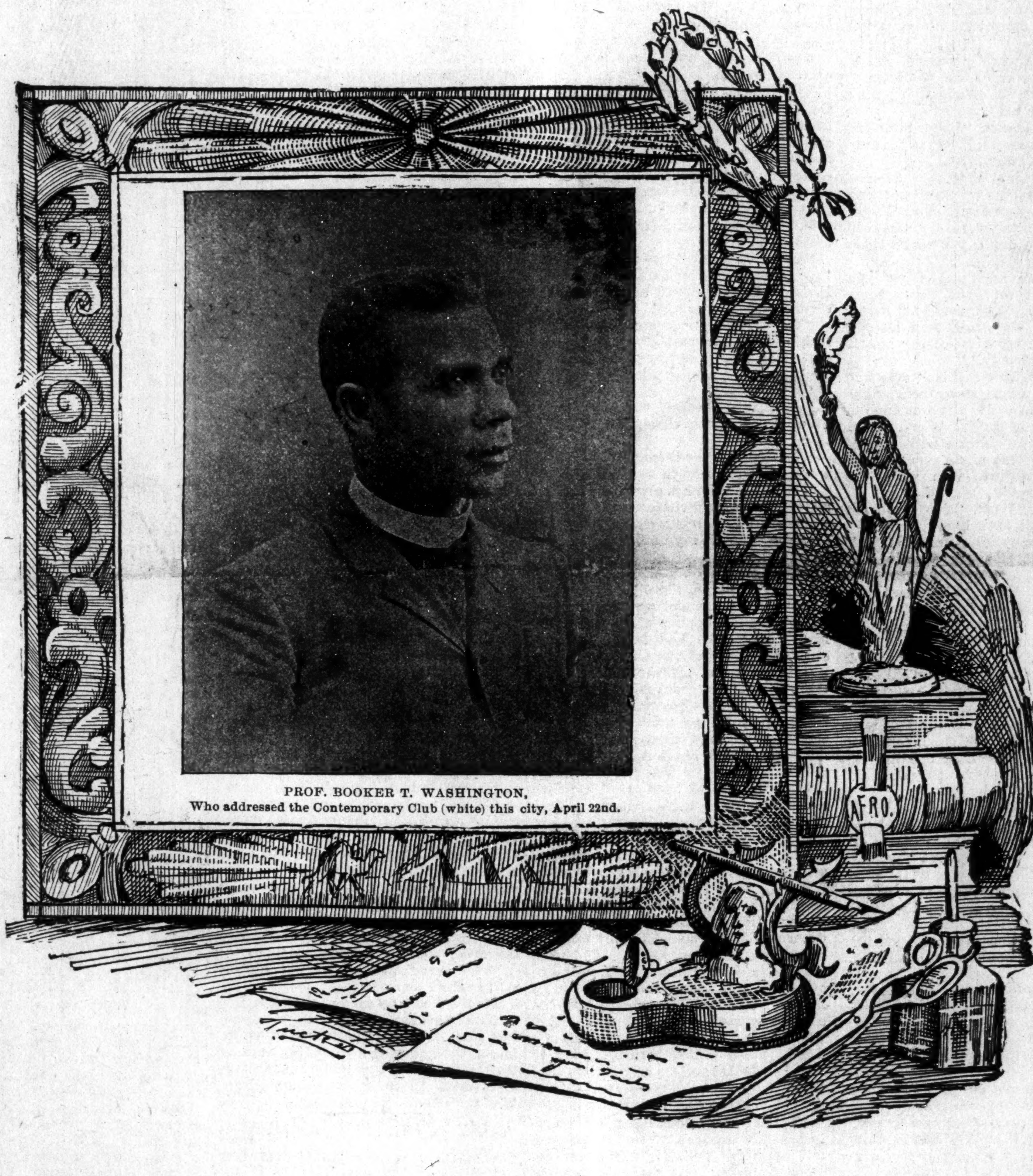
Unused to self-government, unused to the responsibility of controlling their own earnings or expenditures, or even our own children, it could not be expected that we could take care of ourselves in all respects for several generations. The great need of the Negro to-day is intelligent, unselfish leadership in his educational and industrial life.

***

One race respects another in proportion as it contributes to the markets of the world, hence the value of industrial training. The black man who has mortgages on a dozen white men's houses will have no trouble in voting. The black man who spends $10,000 a year in freight charges can select his own seat in a railroad car, else a Pullman palace car will be put on for him. When the black man, by reason of his knowledge of the chemistry of the soil and improved methods of agriculture, can produce forty bushels of corn on any acre of land while his white brother produces only twenty bushels, the white man will come to the black man to learn and they will be good friends. The black man that has $50,000 to lend will never want for friends and customers among his white neighbors. It is right and importont that all the privileges granted us by the constitution be ours; but it is vastly more important to us that we be prepared for the exercise of these privileges.

***

When you ask, Has the Negro mechanical skill? I want to show you the finest house in the country planned and constructed by a Negro. When you ask, Is the Negro honest? I want to show you a Negro whose note is acceptable at the bank for $5,000. When you ask, Is the Negro economical? I want to show you a Negro with $50,000 in the bank. When you ask, Is the Negro lazy? I want to show you the finest farm that is owned and operated by a Negro. When you ask, Is the Negro fit for citizenship? I want to show you a Negro paying taxes on a cotton factory. I want to show you Negroes who stand at the front of affairs of state, religion, education, mechanics, commerce and household economy. By this method we shall so knit our civil and business interests into that of the white man, that when he prospers we shall prosper, and when he fails we shall fail. By this method we shall crawl up, pull up, or burst up.



PROF. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.
Who addressed the Contemporary Club (white) this city, April 22nd.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS SERMON

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF BETHEL

Baptist Church—The U. B. F. Anniversary—"The Wandering Boys" Entertain — Social Events — Walnut Hill Notes.

Cincinnati, O., Special.

The 16th annual thanksgiving services of the Knights of Pythias were appropriately observed by the several lodges in this city at Zion Baptist Church last Sunday. This has been a prosperous year for the order. There are three lodges now in this city: The Grant Lodge No. 1; Polar Star Lodge, No. 27; and Garnet Lodge, No. 32. The program arranged for the occasion was a good one, and each number was creditably rendered. The sermon by Rev. R. E. Wilson, A. M., was a masterly effort and showed that the speaker had given considerable study to the history of the order. Excellent music was furnished by the Zion Baptist, Union Baptist and St. John's A. M. E. choirs.

Dr. F. W. Johnson delivered the anniversary address. Much credit is due Mr. Johnson for his close study of the order, especially the Endowment Bureau. The Link of Friendship of Lockland Zenith, of Cincinnati, attended the anniversary in a body.

Rev. H. H. Harris, of Indianapolis, has been called to the pastorate of Zion Baptist Church. The fourth anniversary of the Bethel Baptist Church was celebrated last Sunday. Rev. H. H. Harris preached in the morning, Rev. G. W. Lasker, D. D., at 3 p. m., and Rev. Wilson, the pastor, at 7:30 p. m. Rev. Harris filled the pulpit at Zion at 8 p. m. The anniversary of the U. B. F. will take place at Alled Tempel the second Sunday in May.

Col. Wm. Burns, formerly of this city, but now of Dayton, was in the city last Saturday on business. Mr. G. Wilson, of Piqua, was in the city Sunday. Miss Issa, of Springfield, was in the city Sunday. Richard Winn, of this city, with his concert troup, will visit Maysville, Ky., in the near future.

The Wandering Boys Social Club meets at their hall, 625 W. Court St., each week. This club is doing good work among our young people. An excellent program is prepared for their next meeting. C. H. HUNTER, Pres't. MISS MAMIE HARTSELL, Sec.

Mrs. Ada White-Jones left this week for New York to join the "Black America." The company sails this week for Europe. Zion Literary Society was addressed by Prof. T. Augustus Reid, of Millersburg, Ky., last Monday night. Rev. E. A. White, pastor of the Ninth St. M. E. Church, will address the Literary next Monday night. Where The Freeman may be found: L. Thomas' barber shop, John St., near 6th; Progress grocery, 520 Court St.

WALNUT HILLS NEWS.

Rev. H. H. Harris, of Indianapolis, Ind., ex-pastor of Bethel Baptist Church of Walnut Hills, is now in the city, having been called to preach the anniversary sermon, which event was celebrated last Sunday. It is rumored that Mr. Harris will take charge of the Ninth St Zion Baptist Church in the near future. The series of concerts that took place during the Orphans' Fair this week were a financial success and a source of much gratitude to those who had the management. The Standard Musical Quartette, of Walnut Hills, managed by Madame A. J. DeHart, deserves much credit for their classical selections on Thursday evening.

Friday evening, April 17, The Crescent Club met at the residence of the Misses Elder, and their first monthly literary recital was held. Among the distinguished visitors were Prof. J. R. Bishop, principal of Walnut Hills High School, and wife; Profs. A. Henshaw, W. H Venable. and A. J. DeHart. Profs. Henshaw and Venable are teachers in the Hill High School, and Prof. DeHart is the principal of the Elmwood Avenue school. Their eloquent remarks were both instructive and interesting, and will long be a source of encouragement to the club.

FOUGHT LIKE A FURY

SENORA ALVAREZ'S GALLANT ATTEMPT TO RESCUE HER HUSBAND.

Too Weak to Follow Him Through the Lines She Was Cut to Pieces by Spaniards—Fell Shouting "Viva Cuba Libre!" A Deed Without Parallel.

Your correspondent, who is with Maceo, has forwarded me the story of a tragic incident that occurred during the battle on Saturday, in which the Spaniards were so seriously defeated by the insurgents.

"As the Spaniards were retreating," he writes, "one woman was killed while performing an act of courage that has been without parallel among the women of war, and three men lost their lives while trying to save her. She was Senora Paquita Alvarez, one of the female company that Senora Herandez organized.

"Senora Alvarez' husband was in the battle, and during the retreat he, with two Cubans, saw a chance to capture Lieutenant Colonel Debos. The Spaniard had moved a little too far from the right flank of his command, and Alvarez and his companions made a dash for him. Debos saw the movement and ran for the shelter of his troops. The Cubans rashly pursued him too far, and in a moment found themselves fighting for their lives with a score of the enemy.

"Senora Alvarez saw her husband's danger and rushed to the rescue, followed by two Cuban soldiers, who were determined that she should not be unprotected. Senora Alvarez fell on the Spaniards surrounding her husband with the ferocity of a tigress. He was fighting alone. The two other men who started to capture the colonel with Alvarez were both dead. The quarters were too close to permit the use of rifles, so Senor and Senora Alvarez and the two Cubans who followed her were fighting with machetes. It was a battle against fearful odds.

"Suddenly Alvarez thought he saw a chance of flight through the line to safety. He called to his wife to follow and started off toward the rebel column through a living wall, but Senora Alvarez was too weak to cope with so many soldiers, and the two men who formed her volunteer escort were not equal to the task of overcoming the numbers who closed in behind Alvarez.

"Senora Alvarez and her escort were cut to pieces in sight of their friends. As they fell shouting, 'Viva Cuba libre!' the 5,000 rebel soldiers answered the cry. Even the Spaniards crossed themselves in recognition of such fanatical courage.

"Senor Alvarez did not know that his wife was not with him until he arrived inside the Cuban lines. When he learned what had happened, he put the muzzle of his pistol to his breast and fired.

"'Why did you do that?' asked General Maceo when the battle was over.

"'So that it could not be said that I was a coward and deserted my wife to save myself,' replied the soldier.

"'Pray for death to come then, for if you live I shall hang you. We need men to be shot by the Spaniards. We cannot waste bullets on ourselves,' said Maceo.

"Alvarez joined his wife in eternity before dawn next day."—Frederick L. Lawrence in New York Journal.

CRAWFORD'S NEW BOAT.

The Novelist Buys a Pilot Schooner to Cruise In.

Marion Crawford, the novelist, has purchased the old pilotboat Ezra Nye, and the craft is now being converted into a pleasure yacht in Poillon's yard, Brooklyn. Mr. Crawford intends to make a cruise up the Mediterranean in the Nye this summer, it is said, but the vessel will probably be rechristened.

The Ezra Nye was built at Greenpoint, N. Y., in 1859. Her net tonnage is 44, and over all the craft measures 70 feet, has 19 feet beam and is 7 feet deep. She is schooner rigged and has for years been used in the pilot service.

In the blizzard of March, 1888, the Nye ran ashore in Gravesend bay, but was subsequently hauled off. George H. Sisco, a Sandy Hook pilot, then purchased her, but he sold her to the United New York-Sandy Hook Pilots' association, and Mr. Crawford purchased her of this association.—New York Journal.

SCORE ONE MORE.

The New Photography Used to See Foreign Bodies In the Throat.

The British Medical Journal publishes this week that some important advances have been made in the application of the new photographic process to diseases of the throat. It appears that the cryptoscope is likely to afford much assistance to laryngology in discovering the whereabouts of foreign bodies lodged in the air passages.

It is now possible to see right through the throat and at the same time watch the passage of an instrument intended to seize an offending particle.—Cable Dispatch New York Journal.

Both Remember.

Mr. Cleveland was at a University of Virginia commencement some years ago, when the weather was very hot, and, though he was the guest of a cold water professor, it is said that he drank his first genuine Virginia mint julep, which was mixed by General Fitz Hugh Lee. He has never forgotten that julep or Fitz Lee.—Richmond Dispatch.

A Baltimore Heroine.

The ladies of Holy Comforter Protestant Episcopal church, who pledged themselves to raise money by their own exertions to aid their church, met Tuesday night and related some of their experiences as money makers. One lady said that she had made 5 cents by killing a mouse without either fainting or screaming.—Baltimore Sun.

WHAT IS MONEY?

Money, my boy, is silver and gold
Or a piece of pictured paper,
And they who possess it manifold
May cut any kind of a caper.

Money, my boy, is a worshiped god
And a dearly treasured idol,
Used often as a divining rod
At burial, birth and bridal.

Money, my boy, does a world of good
And more than worlds of evil—
Good when poured from the hand of God,
Bad if dealt out by the devil.

Money, my boy, does not grow on trees,
Is not always had for the asking,
Nor gathered in pocket from every breeze
Without much deceit and masking.

Money, my boy, will buy place and power
Husbands and wives and divorces—
Truthful and false in selfsame hour,
Marshaling all kinds of forces.

Money, my boy, it is sad to say,
Buys "body, soul and breeches;"
Is a curse to those who day by day
Live only to hoard up riches.

Money, my boy, both rich and poor
Fall down on their knees before it.
No matter how it may come to their door,
All are quick to receive and adore it.

Money, my boy, "What is it?" you ask,
As if it were something funny.
A correct reply is no easy task,
For money is nothing but money.

Money, my boy, alone by itself
Is naught but a name for riches,
And whether well or ill gotten is pelf,
That hinders and helps and bewitches.

But money, my boy, don't pass it by
When skies grow bright and sunny,
For it's ten to one that before you die
You'll find it handy to have some money.
—Good Housekeeping.

A MATRIMONIAL JAR.

It might have remained there a long time, Picket's new hat, if Mrs. Picket did not repeat every time her eyes fell upon it:

"What in the world possessed you to buy another new hat when you leave it there for weeks without ever opening the box it came in?"

"But," said Picket, "I have not worn it because you keep telling me that my old one looks all right."

"Yes, and you already have 27 hats that you have quit wearing, and you leave them in your closet covered with dust. What in the world do you keep them for? Why don't you throw them away?"

"Throw them away! And yet you know very well that you never throw anything away. You would not throw away a match that had been already lighted. You're so fond of saying, 'It might come in handy.'"

"Well," said Mrs. Picket, "it is true that I never throw away things that might come in handy, but how can old hats ever come in handy? What sense is there in piling up old hats which are of no use to any one when there are so many poor creatures who walk the streets barefooted?"

"But," said Picket, "they could not wear my hats on their bare feet."

"I don't see anything funny in that," said Mrs. Picket icily. "You know what I mean. You needn't pretend that you don't understand me. Why don't you send for an old clothes man and sell him your hats?"

"I never think of it."

"I'd like to know what you do think of. I don't think you think at all. But do as you please. Buy new hats; wear them; don't wear them. It's your own affair." Mrs. Picket concluded with saying, 'You make me tired," and she retired from the room, slamming the door with a violence which made the chandelier rattle.

"Such is married life," said the stupefied Picket, gazing after his wife. "Whether I do a thing or don't do it, I am certain not to please my wife. Take that new hat, for example! 'What did you buy it for,' said she, 'when you never wear it?' and the first day that I put it on to go out she will be sure to say, 'What are you wearing your new hat for when the other one is all right still?'"

Some days afterward Picket said to his wife, "I am going out."

"Indeed," said Mrs. Picket. "Where are you going?"

"I am going to see poor Marley, who is ill."

"And do you put on your new hat to see poor Marley?"

"Just what I expected you to say," remarked Picket. "Yes, that is what I am going to do. I am going to wear my new hat. See?"

"Well, why don't you throw your old one in the closet with the others?"

With rising rage Picket took up his old hat, opened the closet door and hurled the hat into the closet.

"There," said he, "I hope you will give me a rest on this hat business!"

"That makes the twenty-eighth," replied Mrs. Picket, with a burst of sardonic laughter.

Picket went out. He started toward Marley's house, but he had scarcely gone more than a couple of blocks when it began to rain.

"There," said the unfortunate Picket. "Just my luck. Beginning to rain. Got a new hat on and no umbrella."

He started into a neighboring doorway to wait until the shower should cease, and as he did so a man carrying a long plank on his shoulder turned and swept the unfortunate Picket's hat from his head into the gutter.

Cursing like a pirate, the luckless Picket pursued his new hat and rescued it from the gutter, much damaged and covered with mud. A passing good Samaritan stopped and said to him:

"There's a hatter a couple of doors up the street there. He will brush it off and touch it up with the iron, and it will be all right."

"Thank you," said Picket, and he repaired to the hatter's. When he had his hat polished, he stood upon the doorstep for a moment, and, not wishing again to expose his hat to the fury of the elements, he determined to step into a friendly restaurant next door, where he would wait until the storm was over. He went in, seated himself at a table, hung up his hat on one of the hooks over his head, ordered a sandwich and began to look over the paper. But he could not take his mind away from the satirical welcome which he knew his wife would extend to him when he returned with his damaged hat. However, the Rubicon had to be crossed. The rain had ceased. He rose, and, still reflecting on his wife's reception, took a hat from the hook and was about to go when two waiters came up to him and grabbed him by the collar.

"Now we've got him," said one.

"Yes," said the other; "we've got him now. This is the fellow who has been stealing hats."

Picket, paralyzed with astonishment, protested. "What! I steal hats?" he said. "What do you mean?"

"You will have an opportunity to explain this at the police station," was the reply, and the proprietor, who had whistled for a policeman at the door, turned him over to the hands of a blue coated guardian of the peace. The unfortunate Picket was yanked along the street, followed by a crowd of passersby, who applauded his arrest, and a number of street boys, who signified their disapproval more forcibly by hurling mud at him. When the party reached the police station, the proprietor of the restaurant made his complaint to the sergeant there.

"That's the man," said he. "For the last two weeks some scoundrel has been coming to my restaurant, and whenever he goes out somebody misses a hat. We have been watching for him. Now we've got him. There he is. This is the thief. We caught him in the very act."

"But I was simply mistaken in the hat," cried Picket. "If I were stealing a hat, I would have two here, but I haven't. This is not mine, but you will find mine hanging on the hook."

"Yes," said the restaurant man, "I know. Ordinarily you were in the habit of carrying a gripsack in which you put the other hat. This time you came without it."

"But I am an honest man," persisted the unfortunate Picket. "I am well known. Let the officer go to my house and he will see." He gave his name and his address, and the sergeant, wavering in the face of his protestations, sent an officer to accompany him to the address given. In about half an hour the officer returned, bearing an enormous pile of hats.

"Here sergeant," said the latter, "see what I found in the fellow's house. His wife had gone out, and it was the servant who let me in."

"Well," said the sergeant severely, looking at the accused person, "do you still deny that you are a hat thief?" gazing at the gigantic pile of hats.

"I deny it. I deny it in toto," said the unfortunate Picket. "I bought these hats. I don't wear them, but I bought them."

"You don't wear them. What in the world can you do with 28 hats?"

"Well, my wife has always told me to sell them to an old clothes man. I never think of it, I am so forgetful. Why, today I even forgot my umbrella. I never had any head."

"You have no head? What do you want with 28 hats, then?"

But at this moment a weeping woman entered the police station. It was Mrs. Picket. She had heard from the servant of the plight in which her luckless husband was placed and came and told the police sergeant who he was and that the hats were really his. But was Picket grateful to her? Hardly. He wished a thousand times that she had not heard about his misadventure and that he had succeeded in going through all the pains and horrors of a police court far rather than that she should find him there with the 28 hats—28 mute witnesses of her superior judgment staring him in the face. He said to himself mentally, "Never shall I hear the last of those 28 hats." He never did. In fact, he got it morning, noon and night. He had it with breakfast, lunch and dinner. He had it with his soup. He had it with his nightcap. He had it with his morning slippers. And whenever the rain began falling and poor Picket would incautiously say, "What dreadful weather!" "Yes," Mrs. Picket would reply, "exactly the same kind of a day as when you got rid of your 28 hats."—San Francisco Argonaut.

England and Her Friends.

England as a nation has not and rarely has had a friend. She is isolated, and the world delights to impress her isolation upon her. Once, indeed, she drew very close to Holland, so close that, after fighting her battles for two generations, she offered to make one republic with her, but the only results were seven of the fiercest naval engagements ever known and the ousting of the Dutch from their dominion of the sea. The only European people who having passed from under our rule conspired to return to it were the Gascons at the close of the hundred years' war. There can be no more curious example of the caprices of national friendship than this. Normandy and Brittany, nearer to us in breed, climate and position, joyfully cast us out, and the hot blooded province of the south, for all that it had once rebelled against the Black Prince, entreated us to stay.

With Scotland the case was different. She had for many hundred years a friendship, hardly extinguished until the middle of the last century, which brought woes unnumbered both upon England and herself and many times threatened to overwhelm England altogether. So surely as an English expedition went to France down came the Scots across the border. The victory of Neville's Cross was won when Edward III lay before Calais; the victory of Flodden was won when Henry VIII lay before Tournay. The story was eternally the same.

If that you will France win,
Then with Scotland first begin.

Nothing could shake the friendship of France and Scotland, and it was when France was in her direst need that Scotland came forward to help her in her own territory and for reward received the high privilege of guarding the sacred person of the French king. —Macmillan's Magazine.

TESLA OUTDOES ALL.

SUCCEEDS IN MAKING THE BODY TRANSPARENT TO X RAYS.

Sees Through Three Men In a Row—Internal Organs Clearly Visible—Millions of Voltage Used—A Discovery of Incalculable Value.

Nicola Tesla has done what all the other exploiters of the Roentgen rays have failed to do. He has succeeded in looking through the human body. He has gone further and has seen through the bodies of three of his assistants, placed in a line with the rays.

Ever since the discovery of Edison that he could see the bones of the hand through a fluorescent screen, experimenters with the X rays have been devoting their energies to trying to see through the body. The living skeleton has been photographed many times by the use of the rays. But no development of the light was found sufficiently powerful to penetrate the trunk of the body.

Edison believed that he had almost solved the problem when he discovered the fluorescent screen. In this he used tungstate of calcium, which he believed to be six times more fluorescent than the platino-bario cyanide which Roentgen and most of his successors used.

Tesla, on the contrary, has persevered in using the platino-bario cyanide for his fluorescent screen, after testing almost every known substance, and some few that were not recognized previously.

The neck, the upper part of the chest, the arms and legs were found by Edison to be amenable to the rays from a powerful tube and his fluorescent screen. But the trunk of the body resisted all his attacks. Then he set about trying exhaustively to perfect the tubes.

That is exactly the work to which Tesla has devoted his energies. Throughout all his experimenting, which has added so wonderfully to the application of electricity, his one aim has been to secure great power. So it has been in his work with the X rays. Whereas other scientists were using a voltage reckoned in thousands, or even hundreds of thousands, Tesla handled millions. His great object was to secure vast power in the vacuum tubes, and now he has succeeded.

The skeleton of one of his assistants who stood at a distance of five or six feet from the tube, which was giving off the rays, was plainly seen. Every bone stood out with perfect clearness. But that was not all.

Tesla has finally perfected the X ray tube to such an extent that he saw completely through skeleton as well as flesh. One of his assistants, who was the subject experimented on, stood with his back to the vacuum tube where the X rays were better given off. He held a brass plate in front of his chest, moving it up and down.

The X rays had penetrated the body, and through the fluorescent screen Tesla could distinctly see the brass plate as it moved up and down.

"It is true that I have succeeded in seeing through the body," said Tesla to a reporter the other day. "Not only that, but I have seen through three men standing in a row."

The effects of this discovery of the electrical wizard cannot be estimated lightly. It has been the belief of physicians and surgeons ever since scientists began to exploit the Rœntgen theory that their work would be enormously benefited if it were possible to photograph the human organs. Now that they will be enabled to see them the results should be many times more valuable.

In diagnosing a case the physician or surgeon will be enabled to see readily what is the matter with the patient. Fractures in bones can be seen instead of felt, and the bones reset with ease. In operating with the knife for the removal of foreign substances many a grievous error in locating the object will be done away with.

Tesla's discovery means that the internal organs can be inspected with perfect ease. It means that he has given to humanity a boon on a par with vaccination, anæsthetics and other marvelous discoveries in medicine.—New York World.

WORE A BRITISH UNIFORM.

Is Emperor William Trying to Conciliate England?

A correspondent in Italy describes an unexpected visit which Emperor William, in the uniform of a British admiral, paid to the British cruiser Astrea at Syracuse on April 7. After leaving the Astrea the emperor also visited the Italian flagship, Francesco Morosini.

Afterward he had the commanders of both ships to luncheon on board the yacht Hohenzollern. On this occasion he took the English captain alone around his yacht, showing him every part, and especially the water tight door which he himself had invented.

This correspondent thinks the episode is significant of Emperor William's desire to be on friendly terms with England.—New York World.

Wolcott Is Consistent.

Senator Wolcott is said to be one of the most graceful bicycle riders in the congressional delegation. He carries his silver views into his bicycling and rides a wheel which, if not all silver, at least is nickel plated so as to bear out the illusion.—Washington Post.

Can't Smoke at Any Time.

The town of Greenwood, Ind., has taken a decisive step toward the abolition of the cigarette by passing an ordinance forbidding the smoking of them on the streets at any time. Greenwood is a progressive town of 1,200 people.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

They Are a Power.

In New York hereafter bicycles must be carried as baggage when their owners are passengers on the train. The passage of this law indicates that the legislature has great respect for the bicycle vote.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE DEAREST ONE IN ALL THE EARTH.

Mother.
In line or language there is no other
Word that tells so clear a story
Of life and love and living glory
Like that sweet word,
So often heard
And yet so little known
Until into our soul life grown,
As that which names the precious one
Who only knows her duty done
When she has folded to her breast
Her offspring for a longed for rest;
She who has fought the prize to win
For a noble life and an entering in
Through the gates of heaven,
By promise given,
Of yielded life for life, of love for love,
For bringing blessings from above,
Lifting her offerings up on high,
Ready for them to do and die.
And this brief verse
Would fain rehearse
The virtues and the modest worth
Of the dearest one in all the earth,
Mother.
—Good Housekeeping.

HIS CHANCE IN LIFE.

Miss Vezzis came from across the border line to look after some children who belonged to a lady until a regularly ordained nurse could come out. The lady said Miss Vezzis was a bad, dirty nurse and inattentive. It never struck her that Miss Vezzis had her own life to lead and her own affairs to worry over, and that these affairs were the most important things in the world to Miss Vezzis. Very few mistresses admit this sort of reasoning. Miss Vezzis was as black as a boot, and to our standard of taste hideously ugly. She wore cotton print gowns and bulged shoes, and when she lost her temper with the children she abused them in the language of the border line—which is part English, part Portuguese and part native. She was not attractive, but she had her pride, and she preferred being called "Miss Vezzis."

Every Sunday she dressed herself wonderfully and went to see her mamma, who lived for the most part on an old cane chair in a greasy tussur silk dressing gown and a big rabbit warren of a house full of Vezzisses, Pereiras, Ribieras, Lisboas and Gonsalveses, and a floating population of loafers, besides fragments of the day's bazaar, garlic, stale incense, clothes thrown on the floor, petticoats hung on strings for screens, old bottles, pewter crucifixes, dried immortelles, pariah puppies, plaster images of the Virgin, and hats without crowns. Miss Vezzis drew 20 rupees a month for acting as nurse, and she squabbled weekly with her mamma as to the percentage to be given toward housekeeping.

When the quarrel was over, Michele d'Cruze used to shamble across the low mud wall of the compound and make love to Miss Vezzis after the fashion of the border line, which is hedged about with much ceremony. Michele was a poor, sickly weed and very black, but he had his pride. He would not be seen smoking a huqa for anything, and he looked down on natives as only a man with seven-eighths native blood in his veins can. The Vezzis family had their pride too. They traced their descent from a mythical plate layer who had worked on the Sone bridge when railways were new in India, and they valued their English origin. Michele was a telegraph signaler on 35 rupees a month. The fact that he was in government employ made Mrs. Vezzis lenient to the shortcomings of his ancestors.

There was a compromising legend—Dom Anna, the tailor, brought it from Poonani—that a black Jew of Cochin had once married into the D'Cruze family, while it was an open secret that an uncle of Mrs. d'Cruze was at that very time doing menial work connected with cooking for a club in southern India! He sent Mrs. d'Cruze 7 rupees 8 annas a month, but she felt the disgrace to the family very keenly all the same.

However, in the course of a few Sundays Mrs. Vezzis brought herself to overlook these blemishes and gave her consent to the marriage of her daughter with Michele, on condition that Michele should have at least 50 rupees a month to start married life upon. This wonderful prudence must have been a lingering touch of the mythical plate layer's Yorkshire blood, for across the border line people take a pride in marrying when they please—not when they can.

Having regard to his departmental prospects, Miss Vezzis might as well have asked Michele to go away and come back with the moon in his pocket. But Michele was deeply in love with Miss Vezzis, and that helped him to endure. He accompanied Miss Vezzis to mass one Sunday, and after mass, walking home through the hot stale dust with her hand in his, he swore by several saints—whose names would not interest you—never to forget Miss Vezzis, and she swore by her honor and the saints—the oath runs rather curiously, "In nomine sanctissimæ"—(whatever the name of the she saint is) and so forth, ending with a kiss on the forehead, a kiss on the left cheek, and a kiss on the mouth—never to forget Michele.

Next week Michele was transferred, and Miss Vezzis dropped tears upon the window sash of the "intermediate" compartment as he left the station.

If you look at the telegraph map of India, you will see a long line skirting the coast from Backergunge to Madras. Michele was ordered to Tibasu, a little suboffice one-third down this line, to send messages on from Berhampur to Chicacola, and to think of Miss Vezzis and his chances of getting 50 rupees a month out of office hours. He had the noise of the bay of Bengal and a Bengali baboo for company—nothing more. He sent foolish letters, with crosses tucked inside the flaps of the envelopes, to Miss Vezzis.

When he had been at Tibasu for nearly three weeks, his chance came.

Never forget that unless the outward and visible signs of our authority are always before a native he is as incapable as a child of understanding what authority means or where is the danger of disobeying it. Tibasu was a forgotten little place with a few Orissa Mohammedans in it. These, hearing nothing of the collector sahib for some time and heartily despising the Hindoo subjudge, arranged to start a little Mohurrum riot of their own. But the Hindoos turned out and broke their heads. When, finding lawlessness pleasant, Hindoos and Mohammedans together raised an aimless sort of Donnybrook just to see how far they could go. They looted each other's shops, and paid off private grudges in the regular way. It was a nasty little riot, but not worth putting in the newspapers.

Michele was working in his office when he heard the sound that a man never forgets all his life—the "ah yah!" of an angry crowd. (When that sound drops about three tones and changes to a thick, droning ut, the man who hears it had better go away if he is alone.) The native police inspector ran in and told Michele that the town was in an uproar and coming to wreck the telegraph office. The baboo put on his cap and quietly dropped out of the window, while the police inspector, afraid, but obeying the old race instinct, which recognizes a drop of white blood as far as it can be diluted, said, "What orders does the sahib give?"

The sahib decided Michele. Though horribly frightened, he felt that for the hour he, the man with the Cochin Jew and the menial uncle in his pedigree, was the only representative of English authority in the place. Then he thought of Miss Vezzis and the 50 rupees, and took the situation on himself. There were seven native policemen in Tibasu, and four crazy smoothbore muskets among them. All the men were gray with fear, but not beyond leading. Michele dropped the key of the telegraph instrument and went out at the head of his army to meet the mob. As the shouting crew came round a corner of the road he dropped and fired, the men behind him loosing instinctively at the same time.

The whole crowd—curs to the backbone—yelled and ran, leaving one man dead and another dying in the road. Michele was sweating with fear, but he kept his weakness under, and went down into the town past the house where the subjudge had barricaded himself. The streets were empty. Tibasu was more frightened than Michele, for the mob had been taken at the right time.

Michele returned to the telegraph office and sent a message to Chicacola asking for help. Before an answer came he received a deputation of the elders of Tibasu, telling him that the subjudge said his actions generally were "unconstitutional" and trying to bully him. But the heart of Michele d'Cruze was big and white in his breast because of his love for Miss Vezzis, the nursegirl and because he had tasted for the first time responsibility and success. Those two make an intoxicating drink, and have ruined more men than ever has whisky. Michele answered that the subjudge might say what he pleased, but until the assistant collector came the telegraph signaler was the government of India in Tibasu, and the elders of the town would be held accountable for further rioting. Then they bowed their heads and said, "Show mercy!" or words to that effect, and went back in great fear, each accusing the other of having begun the rioting.

Early in the dawn, after a night's patrol with his seven policemen, Michele went down the road, musket in hand, to meet the assistant collector who had ridden in to quell Tibasu. But in the presence of this young Englishman Michele felt himself slipping back more and more into the native, and the tale of the Tibasu riots ended, with the strain on the teller, in a hysterical outburst of tears, bred by sorrow that he had killed a man, shame that he could not feel as uplifted as he had felt through the night, and childish anger that his tongue could not do justice to his great deeds. It was the white drop in Michele's veins dying out, though he did not know it.

But the Englishman understood, and after he had schooled those men of Tibasu and had conferred with the subjudge till that excellent official turned green, he found time to draft an official letter describing the conduct of Michele, which letter filtered through the proper channels, and ended in the transfer of Michele up country once more on the imperial salary of 66 rupees a month.

So he and Miss Vezzis were married with great state and ancientry, and now there are several little D'Cruzes sprawling about the verandas of the central telegraph office.

But if the whole revenue of the department he serves were to be his reward, Michele could never, never repeat what he did at Tibasu for the sake of Miss Vezzis the nursegirl. Which proves that, when a man does good work out of all proportion to his pay, in seven cases out of nine there is a woman at the back of the virtue.

The two exceptions must have suffered from sunstroke.—Rudyard Kipling.

Judges of the Olympic Games.

The hellanodcæ, or judges, were ten in number, selected by lot from the ten tribes of Elis. They entered upon their office ten months before the festival. They were first schooled in the traditions and regulations of the games, then studied the capacities of the athletes while they were still in training. They had to decide upon the qualifications of the contestants, make up the programme of the games, supervise the preparation of the scene of contest, act as judges in the games, and distribute the prizes. It was a position of honor and distinction. They came to the contest clad in purple robes, and sat in a tribune opposite the finish of the races in the stadium or hippodrome. They seem to have subdivided the function of judging, but at least three were present to judge in every contest. Their decisions were usually final, but an appeal might be carried to the Olympic senate. They were assisted in the execution of their commands by a large and well organized body of police.—Professor Allan Marquand in Century.

SWINDLED RICH MEN.

HOW PAPER COLLAR JOE RELIEVED W. H. VANDERBILT OF $40,000.

Sold Him a Spurious Bouguereau—He Also Bunkoed Collis P. Huntington In Like Manner—Lately Underwent the Degradation of Arrest For His Proclivities.

The arrest of the notorious Paper Collar Joe in New York for being concerned in a bunko game of which Joel Hanford, a citizen of Ithaca, was the victim has reminded a number of St. Paul people of the days when Joe lived there. He was then known as Joseph Kray, a name he has since been known by both here and abroad, and in 1890 he kept a saloon on Third street, near Jackson street, St. Paul. The place was the resort of fashionables, and Kray was one of the best dressed men in town. The fact that he had a passion for fine paintings and was a collector on a large scale may account for his being on such good terms with men who, had they known him as Paper Collar Joe, would speedily have cut his acquaintance. All the time he was in St. Paul, however, Chief of Police O'Connor knew him, and it was only on the condition that he wouldn't work a swindle of any kind while he was in that city that he was permitted to run his saloon unmolested. Kray was true to his word while in St. Paul, and it was not until he gave up his saloon and went abroad that his history came out.

Kray, or Bond, as he was known in New York, made a specialty of dealing in spurious oil paintings. He knew the whereabouts of the famous paintings and who the owners were and what history each great painting had. This knowledge made him a plausible talker on matters pertaining to art. That he swindled many persons by means of copies of famous paintings which he passed off for originals is well known, but that he numbered among his victims two such art collectors as the late William H. Vanderbilt and Collis P. Huntington is not generally known. It is true that he swindled both of these men, and there is a record of the swindles at police headquarters in New York. Captain O'Brien of the detective bureau told the story the other night.

Twelve years ago Kray was conducting the bogus painting swindle on a large scale. His victims were nearly all Americans, but he did not seek them in this country. Instead he spent his time in the art markets of Paris. There he sought the acquaintance of rich tourists and found out their weak spots. It was easy enough to secure introductions. In the Parisian art market Kray was known as an American millionaire in search of rare paintings, and no one who ever talked with him doubted his knowledge of things artistic. It was in Paris that Kray met Mr. Vanderbilt, who was there ransacking foreign art markets for gems for his Fifth avenue mansion. Kray was properly introduced and made a good impression on Mr. Vanderbilt. His great acquaintance among foreign dealers and collectors served Mr. Vanderbilt in good stead, and when Kray said that he knew of the whereabouts of several fine old paintings that might be purchased at a moderate figure Mr. Vanderbilt commissioned him to go ahead and buy them. Kray secured from a dealer several very fine paintings at a very low price.

He sent them to Mr. Vanderbilt's hotel, and Mr. Vanderbilt was delighted with them. He wanted to engage Kray to travel with him and help him select pictures from then on. But Kray said no, he couldn't spare the time, because he was negotiating for a famous Bouguereau which was then in the collection of a Russian prince, and which he understood would be sold if a proper price was offered for it. Many collectors were after it, said Kray, and he was afraid to leave Paris for fear the chance of getting it would slip through his fingers. The picture was even then in Paris, and Kray said he had an advantage over other collectors because he knew just where it was. His only fear was that he hadn't enough money on hand to purchase it, for the transaction would have to be strictly for cash.

The game worked beautifully. Mr. Vanderbilt wanted the picture. He offered to pay any price asked and to give Kray a liberal commission for negotiating the purchase. Kray declined the offer at first. He would never give up his hopes of obtaining the masterpiece, he said. Gradually, however, he let Mr. Vanderbilt talk him into giving it up, and one day he went to Mr. Vanderbilt and then, as the story goes, told him that he could get the picture for $40,000. Mr. Vanderbilt snapped at it, and the sale was consummated. The picture that Mr. Vanderbilt got was a magnificent reproduction of the original painting, and Kray had paid an artist $500 to make it. That was the exact amount he got as commission from Mr. Vanderbilt, so he cleared $40,000 on the deal.

Mr. Vanderbilt shipped the picture home, and for two years it was supposed to be an original Bouguereau. The swindle was finally discovered, but Kray was not arrested.

Mr. Vanderbilt introduced Kray to Mr. Huntington, and in almost similar fashion Kray worked off a copy of a masterpiece on Mr. Huntington, receiving for it $17,000. This fraud was discovered at about the same time that the Vanderbilt painting was found out to be a copy, and Kray, while he was in no danger of prosecution, withdrew from sight for a time.

Kray is free now, having been dismissed from custody on the charge of swindling Mr. Hanford. He may be seen on upper Broadway any afternoon, looking fat and healthy, although he is said to have spent all the money he has made in swindling operations.—New York Sun.

THE LAST APPEARANCE OF MOLIERE.

[It is recorded of Moliere that on the night of his death he insisted on going to the theater, as usual, despite the entreaties of his friends, to play the "Malade Imaginarie" in order that the workmen might not lose their wages.]

Did you who sat that night to see
  The wizard's hand complete its task
Guess at the face of Tragedy
  Which lurked behind the comic mask?
Did you, whose plaudits wild and loud
  Mixed fate and laughter in a breath,
Behold the actor as he bowed,
  Crown'd with the cypress wreath of death?

Across the footlights of the years
  That latest scene shines fresh and bright.
Only the lamps are blurred with tears,
  Only the laughter fails tonight—
And, lo! before our startled eyes
  Two centuries dwindle to a span,
And other silent plaudits rise
  Not for the genius, but the man.

Actor, there gleams above thy tomb
  No censer which the church can swing;
No incense, with its dim perfume,
  Haunts thy dark rest with dreams of spring.
But surely blessings more divine
  Upon that last appearance fell
And, with the latest bravos thine,
  Mingled the angels' "It is well."

And, all unwitting, we today
  Tread in thy footsteps, Moliere.
We laugh and wonder at the play
  Or strut behind the footlights' glare.
The shouts of laughter grow more sparse,
  The lamps burn dim, the players flee,
And Death takes up our petty farce
  And sobers it to tragedy.

—Nellie K. Blissett in Temple Bar.

WANTED.

"An ugly case," remarked Jim to me confidentially; "a very ugly case indeed!"

The unconscious patient, borne into our surgery upon a stretcher, was frightfully injured. That was evident at a glance.

He was a passenger by a ship just arrived from the Cape, and while preparing to come ashore a heavy box, swung aloft by the vessel's crane, had slipped and fallen on him.

Jim Clifford and I were partners in an east end practice, close to the docks.

His blood soaked clothing bore no marks which could lead to his identification.

No limbs were broken, but the neck and shoulder were fearfully lacerated, and one side of the face was dreadfully mangled. It was not until late the following evening that he seemed to recover his senses, and then of course he was too weak to converse.

Jim was strongly in favor of his removal, as soon as practicable, to the nearest hospital. The sick man must have overheard our conversation, for he signed feebly to my colleague to stoop down.

"Not to the hospital, for heaven's sake!" whispered the poor fellow. "Anywhere but there. Stay here—no friends—soon be better!" he gasped painfully.

Neither of us had the heart to remove our patient against his will, though his stay involved one of us being constantly in the house and the services of a male attendant as well.

Days and weeks slipped by, and, though our patient hovered between life and death more than once, he continued to stay with us and to engross more or less of our attention.

The singular thing was that apparently the patient was without relatives or friends in this country—did not know a soul in London. So he told us, bit by bit, adding that his name was Octave Henry, and that he had been in South Africa for many years. A couple of rude sea chests, sent up from the ship, contained all his belongings.

"I'll tell you what it is," said Jim in his own emphatic way as we sat together in our snuggery one night, "I'll tell you what it is, Fraser, our friend up stairs will slip through our fingers after all if we don't look out. There's brain mischief setting in from some splintered bone, and unless we can do something to remove the brain pressure—well, goodby to his chance of life!"

Our patient willingly gave his consent to the operation, and the whole affair was arranged and carried out within a week.

Recovery from the operation of trepanning is always tardy. In the case of the man Henry, with his already shattered physique, it was more than usually protracted.

One morning I remember well. Clifford and I were by the bedside. The patient, for the time being, had revived sufficiently to show himself conscious of our presence and feebly to sign his wants.

But there was something about the appearance of his eyes that morning which struck me as being unusual, a curious, preoccupied look. When Jim and I had left him to the care of his attendant, I remarked upon this symptom.

"You noticed it, then?" answered Jim moodily. "I thought you would. Ah, but that is only one aspect of the case, not the most serious either!"

Here he broke off abruptly. I waited, without speaking, till he began once more:

"Did you ever study the subject of sense transference?"

I confessed that I had not done so to any great extent.

"It begins to occur to me," continued Jim, "that that is what we have to deal with in the case—nothing more or less. However it has happened, one thing is very plain to me—that the sense of hearing in this case is not absolutely destroyed, but, as I may put it, diverted into the optic region—grafted, as it were, into the sense of sight."

"But is such a thing possible?" I exclaimed anxiously.

"Yes, theoretically it is," returned my partner gravely, "but practically no example of it has yet occurred in the case—that is, of a human being. I can only guess that in the present instance purely accidental causes have led up to it. But the fact remains that, as I have just said, the man now sees—actually sees, remember—that which, in ordinary circumstances, he would have heard."

My colleague's diagnosis proved to be true, as we soon found. Little by little, as consciousness returned, it became painfully evident that the patient's senses had become what I may call, for want of a better word, entangled.

With what startling vividness such sensations thus took bodily shape before him we could only surmise from his excited manner. Sensitive to an extraordinary degree to every breath, every whisper around him, his staring eyeballs too plainly showed how the faculty of vision was exalted, in his case, to a preternatural extent.

"Please, sir," said a maidservant at the door; "please, sir, Dr. Clifford wants you up stairs at once."

Clifford and the attendant were holding down the patient by main force upon the bed. He was struggling to rise, and the expression of his face was one of terror. His eyes seemed as if starting from their sockets.

"Something has induced a violent paroxysm," whispered Jim. "He can't last long if it continues."

The sick man sank back on his pillows. His lips moved. By stooping over him I could catch some of his words.

"They are coming—coming now," he gasped, "ever so far away, but I can see them! Something moves before them—something dark! I can't make it out! Something about to break! Will it save poor Octave? Will it"—

"Visibly worse," said Clifford aside to me, "and the pulse abnormally high. If this goes on, he will be in a high fever before long."

It was a breathless summer evening, but the sky was overcast with murky clouds, foreboding a tempest. The room already grew dark with the shadow of its coming.

Suddenly there was a loud knocking at the front door. Presently I heard voices in conversation, then heavy footsteps began to ascend the stairs.

At that instant a rose colored flash gleamed through the darkness of the room, a terrific peal of thunder followed, its echoes crashing and rolling as if the building were about to fall upon our heads. The sick man sprang convulsively to an almost upright position in his bed, then fell backward—dead!

The door opened. There was a pause, and two plainly dressed men slipped quietly into the room.

"Dr. Clifford, I presume?" inquired the foremost politely.

Jim nodded assent wonderingly.

"I have a very painful duty to perform in respect of your patient here," continued the speaker fumbling a paper as he spoke; "a very painful duty indeed. But the fact is, I hold a warrant for his apprehension under the name of Henry—Octave Henry—on a charge of"—

"My patient," interposed Jim very quietly, "has just obeyed another summons. The man died while you were coming up stairs."

From the explanations which ensued it seemed that our late patient had long been "wanted" by the police on no less a charge than that of murder. Doubtless his unwillingness to be removed to a hospital arose from his persuasion that he was safer from detection in a private dwelling.

Guilty or not guilty of the crime he was accused of, it was long before Jim and I ceased to speak of him. Nor, in turn, had he forgotten us. We were handsomely remembered in the will he had executed before the operation. But we will never again undertake the care of a resident patient.—Answers.

Old English Inns.

A feature essentially English is the cheery inn that overlooks the common. From that upper latticed window the jolly innkeeper of yore would watch the solitary horseman of romance crossing the heath and perhaps hint his opinion of the traveler to the "gentlemen of the road"—the Claude Duvals—who found it convenient to keep on good terms with mine host. But those days are gone, and now we can take our ease at our inn, with its deep bay windows on either side of the entrance, its swinging signpost, its horse trough, pump and outdoor settle. Enter and you will find that the bay window forms a delightful sunny recess with a seat all round. In one instance a branch of a vine from the adjoining greenhouse had been trained into this recess, and round the window bunches of grapes were hanging, some beginning to purple in the warm August sun. The fireplace is often a great, old fashioned one, with seats on either side of the "ingleneuk," right under the chimney, while framed over one of these fireplaces I found the following verse from Sir Matthew Hale:

A Sabbath well spent
Brings a week of content
And health for the toils of the morrow,
But a Sabbath profaned,
Whate'er may be gained,
Is a certain forerunner of sorrow.

—Temple Bar.

Dr. Nansen's Pedigree.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen's name being now mentioned all over the world, his pedigree has been the subject of recent research. The result is that the earliest of the forbears of the Norwegian navigator of whom there is authentic knowledge was Ewert Nansen, a merchant at Flensburg, in Sleswick-Holstein, who died in 1613. So it is stated in the "Genealogia Nanseniana," which is contained in an important collective work by Christopher Giessing (Copenhagen, 1781). Ewert Nansen's son Hans went with his uncle on a merchant ship to Russia, became afterward interpreter of the Russian language at the court of the king of Denmark and later on a special Danish envoy to the czar. Subsequently, as chairman of the Icelandic Trade society, he made many voyages to Iceland and Russia and wrote in Danish a "Compendium Cosmoraphicum Danicum," which had many editions (1633-46). All the other Nansens are traced from these ancestors, one of the first of whom thus showed already a bent for traveling and for writing on his travels. A clear case of hereditary character, going back to two centuries and a half! Only it is to be hoped that Ibsen will leave the subject alone and not write a drama called "The Man From the Sea."—Pall Mall Gazette.

QUEER THINGS THERE

PROFESSOR STARR RETURNS FROM A CENTRAL AMERICAN TRIP.

Saw a Race of Idiots—Says the Pygmies Are Not Freaks—Talks of His Experiences—Saw a People With One Toe Short—Will Return Next Fall.

Frederick A. Starr, professor of anthropology in the University of Chicago, has returned from a three months' trip through unexplored portions of Guatemala and Mexico. Professor Starr's object in making the trip was to visit all the ruins in the two countries, which in his trip last summer he had heard so highly praised, and to find the pygmy tribe which was supposed to live somewhere about there.

The professor spent ten days among the Mixes, the fiercest tribe known, who are supposed to retain some of the cannibal instincts of their ancestors. These people have never been conquered by the Aztecs or Spanish and still remain in a barbarous condition, but the professor and his companion, a German political refugee, had no trouble in getting along with them.

At Tenuantepec Professor Starr found specimens of four eyed fish, a fish known to science, but rarely met with. Two of the eyes are used while the fish is above the water and two while it is swimming. In speaking of his trip Professor Starr was very enthusiastic. The results, he said, had been so successful and the field so promising that he expects to return there Oct. 1. He said:

"A curious fact that I learned at Tehuantepec was that many of the Zapotecs have the third toe short. These people are called by the Indians Maquiles. Indian women say that the short toe is

PROFESSOR F. A. STARR.

due to an eclipse of the moon just before the child's birth; that the moon eats up the toe, but if the mother will tie a piece of iron around her body it will prevent the deformity.

"Tuxtla Cutierrez, the capital of the state of Chiapas, was the next place we visited. This state is attracting much attention at present on account of its coffee, and American capital is flowing in at a great rate. Every plantation or piece of ground available for coffee growing is being seized upon by the investors."

Professor Starr said the country offered special facilities for research work in his line. In Oaxaca 19 different languages are spoken, 13 in Chiapas and 21 in Guatemala. This indicates as many different tribes of people, and the opportunity to study them is extraordinary.

Concerning the pygmies and whether the small people of the country might not be descended from the mountain idiots the professor said:

"I found lots of idiots in the country, regular colonies of them, but in no case was there any connection between them and the little people. Cretins, as the idiots are called, are descendants of goitrous people. Goiter is a disease that is caused by the water the people drink, and the descendants of these goitrous people are usually deaf, dumb and idiotic. The small people are not diseased and retain all their faculties. There are so many of them that it is impossible to call them freaks, but I couldn't find a pygmy tribe from which they might be descended, and I don't believe there is such a tribe.

"The people of the Latin states are all agog over a recommendation of President Diaz to form a Latin union which shall resist foreign aggression and interference. The papers have taken hold of the matter, and it looks as if something serious might come from it. The fatherly care of the United States is not looked upon with much affection, and the fear is growing that it may become altogether too fatherly."—Chicago Record.

To Fight Fire In Skyscrapers.

The chief of the New York fire department is now studying the specifications furnished him by the builders of a proposed "skyscraper" fire engine. The machine is designed to meet the necessity of fighting fires in the high buildings. It will have an actual pumping capacity of 1,300 gallons a minute and will throw a 2 inch stream to the top of a 20 story structure. A practical demonstration is soon to be made with the first of the mammoth engines. It will be drawn by three horses and weighs 8,500 pounds. Where the water is to come from is now the great problem. The engines in use now can exhaust the supply in the mains.

Shows Method In His Madness.

Count von Holtschuherr, who claims to have discovered perpetual motion, proposes to give proof of the merit of his appliance. He has employed a machinist to put together the mechanism for a practical test, and says he will run a job printing press at the rate of 2,000 impressions an hour. He says that people have said he is mad on the subject, but they will be given a practical demonstration that there is a method in his madness.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A NOBBY
SPRING SUIT
Made to Your Order at
NICOLL'S

For as little money as you pay for a ready-made suit. Never better, more up-to-date fabrics, made in clothes. See how we can improve your looks and your pocketbooks. All the new and beautiful goods not seen anywhere else.

Business Suits	$15 to $30
Dress Suits	$20 to $40
Bike Suits	$10 up
Bike Pants	$3 up

TO ORDER.
Nicoll the Tailor,
33 South Illinois Street. 35 South Illinois Street.
Samples Mailed.

New Store NEW GOODS New Ideas
Do You want to Save Money?
WE will save you from 10 to 25 per cent on any Article which you may purchase in our store. . . . .

If we cannot satisfy you of this fact we will pay your street car fare both ways. IS NOT THIS A FAIR AND HONEST OFFER? Bargains in the Following Departments all This Week:

Dry Goods and Notion Departments,
Gents' Clothing and Furnishing Department,
Boot and Shoe Department.

The most complete line of Ladies' Wraps, Ladies' Waists and Ladies' Tailor made Suits to be seen in the city. All over our immense store you will always find The Best Goods at The Lowest Prices.

Western Dry Goods Company,
226, 228 and 230 W. Washington Street.

ATTENTION!

We are making special prices on our Spring Stock.
We had a great trade on our Negligee Shirts last week, and we also have a large line of the noted Harris Wire Buckle Suspender. Every pair guaranteed.
We have a beautiful display of Shirt Studs for Ladies and Gents.
We have the latest novelties in White Vests, prices 75 cents and $1.00. Gents' Belts 25c and 35c.
Don't fail to see our Working Men's Shirts, Overalls and Jumpers. They go at 35c, sold everywhere for 50c.
We can save you money on our Collars, Cuffs and Neckwear.
Jackets and Aprons ready for immediate delivery. Send for catalogue

H. L. SANDERS,
18 INDIANA AVENUE. INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA.

Something - New - for - the - Ladies!

Agents Wanted—Address W. F. McKissick, General Delivery, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SELF POURING COFFEE AND TEA POTS

And a half jiffy measure that took the premium at the World's Exposition. Would you make your wife, mother or sister happy? Then present them with a Self Pouring Coffee or Tea Pot.

The most complete arrangement known to modern science. They make a lovely piece of tablewear, give you a saving of 1/4 tea or coffee, enough to pay for it in a short time. The salesmen will call and show it to you, or drop a card to M. M. Boone, General Salesman, Marion, Ind. A unique present.

Ladies' Home Companion, Springfield, Ohio—We have been using one in our family for some time to our great comfort and delight. It is so convenient we wish every housewife would have one.

GOSHEN, IND., Jan. 22, '96—Have been using the self-pouring pot for over a month and for the convenience of every well regulated family I cheerfully recommend it
Respectfully, MRS. J. ANDREWS.

GOSHEN, IND., Jan. 25, '95—W. T. McKissick, Dear Sir—We have used one of the self-pouring coffee and tea pots for the past few months and are greatly pleased with it. It is certainly all that is claimed for it.
Respectfully, J. A. BEANE, P. M.

LOGANSPORT, IND., March 7, '96—To whom it may concern: This certifies that we have used the self-pouring coffee and tea pot and find it all it is recommended to be. Coffee made in this pot is simply delicious, contains no grounds or settlings, and has the true coffee taste. We recommend it to all who love good coffee.
Very truly, CHAS. E. MARSHALL.

CITY HAPPENINGS—PERSONAL.

Mrs. Rachel Brown is quite ill.

Mrs. George Keeble is seriously sick.

Mrs. Maria Mason has returned to her home in Chicago.

Wesley Cox of Rockfield, Ky., is visiting E. E. Proctor.

Miss Tena Steele went to Louisville last week on business.

C. A. Webb is suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism.

Elder Furgason and brother of Louisville are in the city.

Mrs. Belle Griggsby returned to her home in Dayton, O., to-day.

Mrs. Delia Wilson is indisposed at her home, 82 Martindale avenue.

Robert King has moved to his new home, 1379 Senate avenue North.

Wheeler Brown and Miss Stella Francis were married Tuesday night.

Grant H. Clay, Dentist. 95 N. Del. Teeth filled and extracted without pain.

Forty voices joined in the vesper services at Allen Chapel Sunday evening.

Rev. A. C. Chichon filled the pulpit of the Christian church last Sunday evening.

J. L. Nicholson has opened a first-class rooming house at 18½ Indiana avenue.

The monthly meeting of the Alpha Home took place at Corinthian church, Thursday the 9th.

Milton H. Taylor of Rockford, Ill, and W. T. Philips of Jacksonville, Fla., are visiting in the city.

Miss Nora Roberts who has been the guest of Mrs. Taylor has returned to her home in Kokomo.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Sims attended the wedding of Miss Ada Preston at Anderson on the 9th.

George Simmons, foreman of The Freeman composing room, purchased a team of horses this week.

Miss Lamma Mason of this city has again taken up her studies at the State Normal in Terre Haute.

Mrs. Tiester of Crawfordsville, attended the Allen-McPherson wedding Tuesday of this week.

Chas. Jordan and Henderson Skinner have returned from a trip to New York and Washington, D. C.

Noble Thompson of Marion was called to the bedside of his mother, Mrs. Rev. H. H. Thompson of this city.

Mrs. Lula Haddex-Davison was in Cincinnati last week to see Baby Olivette who is ill with the measles.

Mrs. Retta Curry and her sister, Miss Hattie Knox of Greenfield, were guests of Miss Daisy Stewart this week.

Mrs. Irene Posey, while riding her bicycle was run down by a wagon on St. Clair street and seriously injured.

Misses Lizzie Davis and Susie Wilson of Springfield, Ill., are guests of Mrs. Frank Beckwith, 98 Martindale avenue.

Miss Parthena Woodfork of Crawfordsville, who has been the guest of Mrs. Remus Moore, has returned home.

Mrs. Barnes entertained a few friends at her home in Tuxedo Park last week in honor of Mrs. Belle Griggsby of Dayton, O.

"Beltshazzar's Feast," a cantata, will be rendered Wednesday night, the 29th, under the direction of Prof. Willis Martin.

William Cook, known as Bud Cook of this city was seriously injured at Columbus, O., last week by being run down by a train.

Dr. J. K. Nicken's panoramic scenes were displayed at the choir concert given at South Calvary Baptist church last night.

A church social entertainment was given at the residence of Mrs. Allena Smitherman, 241 Linden street last Friday night.

Rev. Cæsar C. Townsend of St. Paul A. M. E. church Mission preached an effective discourse at Antioch Baptist church last Sabbath.

Miss Eudorah Smith, the leading society belle of Spencer, Ind., is in the city, the guest of Miss Mattie Fretwell, 63 Ludlow avenue.

Mrs. Harrison Brown gave a seventieth birthday anniversary in honor of her mother last Monday evening at her home on St. Peters street.

Wm. T. Floyd will leave next week to attend the General Conference at Wilmington, N. C. He will visit friends in Ohio before returning.

Quarterly meeting services will be held at Allen Chapel to-morrow. Rev. T. W. Henderson will preach the sacramental discourse in the afternoon.

W. T. McKissick, general manager for U. S. Self-Pouring Coffee and Tea Pots Company, of Cincinnati, O., was in the city Sunday. He is desirous of securing local agents for this city. See adv.

Miss Melissa Davison and Mrs. Effie Givens have dissolved partnership in their notion store. Persons having accounts with the firm can have them settled by calling at 421 N. Cal. street.

Miss Ada Preston, well known in Indianapolis society, was married to James N. Thompson of Anderson. The ceremony was performed at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. David Gowel, 78 East Ninth street, Anderson.

Cyrus Allen and Miss Estella McPherson were made one last Tuesday night at St. Paul's Episcopal church. Rev. Carstenson officiated. A reception was held at the residence of the groom, West Second street. Many valuable presents were received.

Rev. T. Augustus Reid of Paris, Ky., now visiting Rev. A. Campbell, will preach to-morrow at the Christian church, West Fourth street at 10:30 a. m, and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject, "Is the Great Hereafter a Dream?" Evening subject, "The Divine Healer." On Tuesday evening following he will deliver a lecture, subject, "The Problem of Life."

A. A. Hunter, 240 W. Washington street, has offered inducements to the lads and lasses to frequent his new Tea Store, in the form of bonbons, creams, chocolates, and candies of all descriptions, made by an expert on the premises. He has established a custom of giving to every purchaser some of these candies on Saturday, and the bright eyes and the smiling faces that flock in and out of that store on that day made an onlooker think of Christmas times. Go yourself next Saturday and get some of the good things. Hunter will be glad to see you and you will be glad to be there.

Allen Chapel Notes.

Quarterly meeting and baptizing next Sunday. Baptizing at 6 a. m. in the canal near Bethel Church.

A crowded house greeted the Chorus of forty voices Sunday evening. The congregation was charmed with the singing.

The sermon by the pastor last Sunday morning on "The Modes of Baptism" was simply grand. He swayed the large audience by his eloquence and logical conclusions.

At 10:45 a. m. the pastor will relate with its explanations his wonderful vision of the night of April 5th, 1896, to the applicants for full membership. Everyone should hear him.

At 2:45 p. m. the sacramental sermon will be preached by Rev. T. W. Heneerson, D. D., of Bethel Church. At 8 p. m. preaching by Rev. A. Smith, P E. Rev. J. H. Fisher. of Knightstown, will assist. The city pastors and their congregations are cordially invited to unite with us.

Corinthian Notes.

In the absence of the pastor, Rev. Harris, who was in attendance at a church anniversary in Cincinnati, the pulpit was ably filled by Rev. Farris of Frankfort, Ky., last Sunday morning. Rev Boone conducted services in the evening.

Steps are being taken to repair the church. It is hoped that each member will heartily co-operate in beautifying the church.

The sacred concert given by Rev. Heath was a creditable affair.

The Kings Daughters are doing effective work.

The Doxey Club.

The East End Republican Doxey Club has been organized in the Tenth Ward, with Charles Jordan, president, and William Berg, secretary. Board of directors, James Dean, James Scott, W. C. Hodges, Cæsar Anderson, Geo. Allen, Wm. Smock and Edward Clark. An interesting meeting was held last Friday night at their club room, corner Liberty and Washington streets. Addresses were made by Chas. Jordan, James Dean, W. S. Rollins, Dr. Addison and Elwood Knox. Tuesday and Friday nights are the regular meeting nights.

Personal Mention.

Prof. Booker T. Washington addressed a large and appreciative audience at Vermont Street church Thursday night, leaving Friday noon for Terre Haute to fill an engagement. He was tendered a a reception by the members of the Herculean Club at their rooms at 139 Indiana Avenue, Thursday afternoon from 5 to 7. He is now an honary member of the club. Prof. Washington accompanied by Drs. B. Morgan, S. A. Furniss and George L. Knox called on ex-President Harrison Thursday afternoon.

Bethel A. M. E. Church Notes.

Dr. Henderson delivered the sixth of his series of sermons. The style, ease, and graceful manner in which he handled his subject, was indeed effective and instructive. The third quarterly meeting of Bethel church took place Sunday April 19th. The morning sermon was delivered by Rev. H. H. Thompson, P. E., the sacramental sermon in the afternoon by Rev. Wakefield of Blackford Street Church, the annual sermon to the Daughters of Charity in the evening by Dr. Henderson.

A Merry Dance.

A dancing party was given Monday evening April 13th, by Mrs. Alfred Taylor in honor of her guest, Miss Nora Roberts of Kokomo. Those present were the Misses Georgia McLaughlin, Mamie Brown, Kittie Mann, Mamie Collins, Myrtle Hart, Georgia Stevenson Lillie Hill, Willie Hart, Sadie Skinner, Bell and Allie Morgan, Messrs. Fred Stokes, McMurray, Drs. H. and S. Furniss, Prof. Steward, Royal, Roberts, Bowers, Dugged, Dr. Robbins, and James Nichlson, Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Turner. Miss Roberts returned home Tuesday.

A. Myrtle Harris, of The Freeman, will visit the "Windy City" soon.

Remember We Have five Large Floors and a Basement.

THE LADIES' HOME

Visit Every Floor

The New Store at 11 and 13 East Washington Street.

For the coming week we will inaugurate the GREATEST CUT-PRICE SALE ON LADIES' TAILOR MADE SUITS, CAPES AND SHIRT WAISTS and will offer thousands of dollars' worth of Goods at just one-half the regular price. We don't make any pretense of buying out some "way off" bankrupt stock to sell at ridiculous prices. OUR REASON IS THIS:—We are overstocked on the above named goods, badly overstocked. We can afford to lose five or six thousand dollars in this way to advertise our elegant New Store. We give the people such prices on these goods that will compel them to recognize the fact that we are now and always will be leaders. WE DO JUST AS WE ADVERTISE Cut out this ad, bring it with you and see for yourself

We Will Say This For Our

SHIRT WAISTS.

We have more Shirt Waists than all the other dealers in this city combined. We have every style that is on the market. We have no last years goods. Our styles and patterns are strictly up-to-date and consist of all the novelties of the season.

We will sell our regular 65c Shirt Waist, guaranteed to be equal to any 75c Waist shown in the city, at 35c.
An elegant assortment of our regular $1 Shirt Waists at 50c. Hundreds of beautiful patterns in our $1.50 Waist at 75c. Our $2 Waists are every one a beauty, and all go at just $1.00.
Charming things, that always sold for $2.50, detachable collors and cuffs, go at $1.25.
Pretty novelties in Persian patterns, fancy collars and cuffs, beautifully finished at $1.50.
The above are but few. We have plenty of others at all prices up to $5. See our entire stock.

This Kind of Weather

Makes Shirt Waists a Necessity

We offer our cut price sale now at the very beginning of the season, to enable purchasers to get the best selections from an entirely new and unbroken stock. Complete line of Belts, Buckles and Shirt Waists.

Just One Half

the regular price is what we will ask during this sale for our entire line of

Tailor-Made Suits And Capes.

Over a thousand Suits of every description. That is the amount of our stock. It is about a thousand Suits too many. We must get rid of these goods to make room for summer Suits. We have

Reefers, Box Fronts, Tight-Fitting

and The Largest Assortment of Bicycle Suits Ever Shown.

Beautiful Novelties, Broadcloths and all the materials used this season. Come in and see our line of suits. Get our prices and make comparisons. All of our $5 Suits go at $2.50. Just a word about these Suits. The Skirts are full width. They are elegantly finished and perfect fit Our $8 Suits, all good styles, well made and finished, at $4. Our $10 Suits, beautiful novelties, all combinations, go during this sale at $5. Our $15 Suits, box and reefer fronts, go at $7.50. Our $20 Suits, choice patterns; our special designs, at $10. Our $25 Suits, every one stylish and elegant, at $12.50. Our $30 Suits, in imported patterns, at $15. Our $40 Suits, in our exclusive patterns, go at $20. Our $50 Suits, in finest imported materials and designs, at $25.

We Won't Say Much About Our Spring Capes, Just Come in and See for Yourself.

IN OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

ON THE SECOND FLOOR

Our Elegant Line of Pattern Hats Will go at Just One-Half Price.

Second Floor

Carpets, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Shades, Draperies on the Second Floor. We have the largest and most complete line of Carpets ever shown in the city. Not an old pattern in the stock.

Five Thousand Yards of Good Ingrain

—CARPETS—

at 25c; Moquettes, Velvets, Tapestries and all-wools at prices that will be interesting to buyers.

FIRST FLOOR

Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Dep'ts.

Nobby Suits for the little fellows. All the newest things in Blouses and Waists. Our line of Children's clothing is unusually attractive and we will offer special prices on all goods to introduce

Our Elegant DISPLAY.

3d, 4th AND 5th FLOORS

Are Crowded with all kinds of

Furniture

Take the elevator and see what we have. Baby Cabs, Refrigerators and Ice Boxes, Stoves and Ranges, Gasoline Stoves, Lamps, Queensware and Kitchen Utensils of every description

IN THE BASEMENT.

Go to The Basement . . . .

And Ask to See the Following Bargains

96-piece Dinner Sets at	$4.50
Toilet Sets at	$2.50
Refrigerators at	$5.00
Granite Tea Kettle at	75c
Granite Coffee Pots at	35c
Dinner Pails at	18c
14-quart Dish Pans at	15c
Skillets at	10c

THOUSANDS OF OTHER BARGAINS LIKE THE ABOVE.

THE FIELD OF SPORT.

Grand Rapids will play a series of three games with the local men commencing to-day.

The Indianapolis Sentinel as usual presented something new for the "fans" in the form of a base ball schedule.

Manager Watkins, the hustling manager of the team, has selected players to represent the city that will get part of the money when the race is over.

Loss Moss, Jerry Franklin, and the rest of the "Eighteen Caret Fans" across the bridge were interested spectators on the bleachers, and hated to see their pets downed.

The Western League ball season opened Wednesday in this city and 5,000 people were badly disappointed by seeing their favorites downed by the men of Michigan, by the score of six to four. The two teams drawn by two tallahos paraded the principal streets before the game. The home team was weakened by the absence of Motz, who is laid up with a sore hand. Mayor Taggart presented the champions of '95 with the penant.

Surprises!

The progress and success of Brosnan Bros., Dry Goods Dealers, is one of the constant surprises to competitors and the public generally. Their modest beginning will be remembered by many of the citizens of Indianapolis. Now we see them with an innovation characteristic of their pluck and enterprise. Not content with the broad and palatial like entrance recently made to their mammoth establishment, they have just completed the enlargement of their store which covers an area all on the ground floor equal to any house of its character in the West. No elevator or stairs are required. Their always low prices and their courteous treatment of everybody without regard to caste has won for them the high esteem in which they are held. Go and see them at their store on South Illinois street, and congratulate them.

New blood has been infused with the business enterprise now known as the Monarch Supply Co., since prominent citizens with capital have taken hold of the business and wiped out the former title of Monarch Grocery store. The enlargement of the business was planned with a view of engaging in wholesale, as well as retail trade, and the deviation from the old plan has already been found to be a successful venture. The new corporation occupies the old stand at No. 84 East Washington street, but the interior as well as the supplies show evidence of the new order of things. One not acquainted with the grocery business, one who derives benefit from this source of supply and has given no thought to the matter would be absolutely startled if a reasonable time was given to the inspection of the stock displayed in this establishment. Every one recognizes the fact that improvement in table necessities and luxuries has kept pace with the advance of civilization; just how this has been done is not known to any one except the dealer, the purveyor and cook as a rule, but education is a good thing even in this line, and time would be profitably spent by the heads of families in an investigation of an establishment like this, where it can be demonstrated that it pays to buy first class goods of first class dealers instead of buying at the side shows where inferior goods are sold.

A New Store in Indianapolis,

At 226-230 West Washington street, the Western Dry Goods Co., have opened up with a line of Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, etc. They invite the readers of The Freeman to call, and promise to save money to purchasers on every article. They are new people, gentlemanly, energetic and courteous. We bespeak for them a large trade among our readers.

Surprise Special sale No. 4.

NEW SPRING NECK WEAR, Bows, Four-in Hands, and Tecks—Newest styles, Imported Silks and Satins — 15 Cts, 2 for 25 cts. Only Two to Each Customer.

Sale Commenced Monday April 20th. Ends SATURDAY APRIL 25th.

Five All-Wool Men Suit's at $5

The Globe Clothing Store Co.
S. W. Cor. Washington & Delaware-sts.

RELIEF LADIES! MRS. DR. A. DALE'S "Egyptian Pennyroyal Cotton-Root Pills, only reliable, safe, sure, original and genuine. Never fails—remove all irregularities from any cause. Married Ladies, don't worry—safety assured. Sent secure from observation for $1.00. Dale Medicine Co., Box A55, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED!

A First Class Barber. Steady employment for right man. Only first class need apply. Address

FRANK MOSS,
PERU, : : : INDIANA.

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles' PAIN PILLS. CURE All Pain. "One cent a dose."

DRESS GOODS.

Bewildering, best describes the array of new spring dress fabrics.

"We had no idea you would have such a variety so early in the season," is the common remark of customers.

Some Especially New Cloths, are

Voile d' Azur, Persian Broche, Lance' Stripes, Broche Melange Granite Glace.

These are all dainty French and German woolens. Prices from 75c to $1.75.

English and American Worsteds and Mohair Mixtures at 39c to $2.00, include

Diagonals, Sicillians, Mohair Jacquards, Two Toned Mohair, Armures, Cheviots.

FINE SUMMER GOODS.

You can't afford to pass this counter. Dimities, Tissue, Linen, Homespuns, Cotton Printed and Linen Batistes and New Challies, all this seasons goods and up-to-date styles.

Some Linen Specials.

73-inch unbleached Table Linen, a $1.25 value for 85c a yard.
60-inch unbleached Table Linen, 65c quality, 50c a yard.

Pattern Cloths.

8-10 Pattern Cloths, in Neat Patterns, pure white linen, fine quality, the $3.00 ones, $2 39.
The 8-10, $3.50 ones, $2 45.
The 8-12, $10.00 ones, $7.29.

WHITE GOODS.

Fine Quality White Dimities, a 20c value at 15c a yard.
8c and 10c Striped and Checked White Goods, 6c a yard.
White Dotted Swiss, 19c a yard.
White Dotted Swiss, 24c a yard.

SHIRT WAISTS.

This economical garment is here in all its beauty. Of course if you want the finest, you can pay as high as $10.00 for them. We want to tell you of one that will only cost you

59 CENTS EACH!

Its made like the best waist in the house, no skimping—full size, full bishop sleeves, and made of pretty percales, lawns, batistes, etc.
Then the higher priced ones, 69c, 85c, 97c, $1.19, etc.

L. S. Ayres & Co.

Prices Pushed

To the lowest point we ever knew—and that means below anything in the history of Dry Goods retailing.

For Instance,

About 500 yards changable Taffeta Silk, regular 39c grade, for	25c
75 pieces Fancy Figured Taffeta Silk, worth 75c per yard, sale price	49c
46-inch All Wool Silk Finish Henrietta Cloth, 59c quality	33c
50 pieces Scotch Dimity, sells everywhere for 10c, our price	8c
1 case Extra Heavy Brown Muslin, regular 7c grade	5c
1 case Strictly All Linen Brown Toweling, worth 7c	5c

Buy Your Curtains Now!

When you can buy them at these prices:

49c	a pair for Lace Curtains, worth	75c
69c	a pair for Lace Curtains, worth	98c
89c	a pair for Lace Curtains, worth	$1.25
$1.50	a pair for Lace Curtains, worth	$2.50

WHY PAY

About $9.50 for Tailor Made Suits when we will sell you the same suit for $4.95. Box or Blazer Jacket, Inlaid Velvet Collar, Taffeta Rustle Lined Skirts, four yards wide, Black, Navy Blue, Tan and Gray Mixed.

THREE GREAT SPECIALS IN SHOES.

Ladies Fine Dongola Dress Shoes, you'll know what they're worth the minute you see them. The Special Sale price this week,

95c $1.49 AND $1.98

MAGUIRE'S GRANGER STORE,
174 and 176 W. Wash. St.